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THE GUARDIAN

London Monday November 1 1971 5p

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Three may face Jenkins for Labour post

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Our candidates may be nominated for the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party—Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Michael Foot, Mr Fred and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, this year's chairman of the Labour

Mr Douglas Houghton, the present chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, agrees to be nominated for re-election, he may be opposed either by Mr Regice, formerly Minister of Overseas Development, or Mr Norman Pentland, a miner and once a Junior Minister in Mr Wilson's Government.

Both are regarded as loyal and sound, and near the centre of the party, and both respected by all. Mr Houghton is at present out of favour with the anti-leaders for his pro-Market vote last Thursday, and his references to Labour's "conscience clause" in a speech the previous day.

Direct rule aim 'untrue'

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

There has been a surprising reaction to a claim made by Ian Paisley over the direct rule. Westminster was to be held on Ulster "within a few days," Mr Paisley speaking at a private gathering in Belfast which was singing the launching of a Loyalist Party.

Mr Gerry Fitt, Republican Labour MP for Belfast West, said he thought direct rule was "most unlikely" at the present time. "If it is imposed, it would probably be in the form of a temporary commission, which would exist until Stormont could be reinstated," he said yesterday.

But one Cabinet Minister said that while the Ulster Cabinet had certainly heard nothing of direct rule, it was possible that it could not have been told what goes on in the dark corners of Westminster, he said.

The Minister's feelings underlined the mutual distrust still felt between many members of the Ulster and Westminster Governments. The Ulster Ministers believe that the British Cabinet does not yet fully appreciate the need for extremely tough security measures, while some British Ministers suspect their Ulster counterparts of making unnecessary and increasing demands to protect their own right-wing flanks.

In Belfast yesterday, a man who was found dead had been blindfolded, bound, and gagged. Detectives believe he was a victim of an IRA vengeance squad. He had been shot in the back.

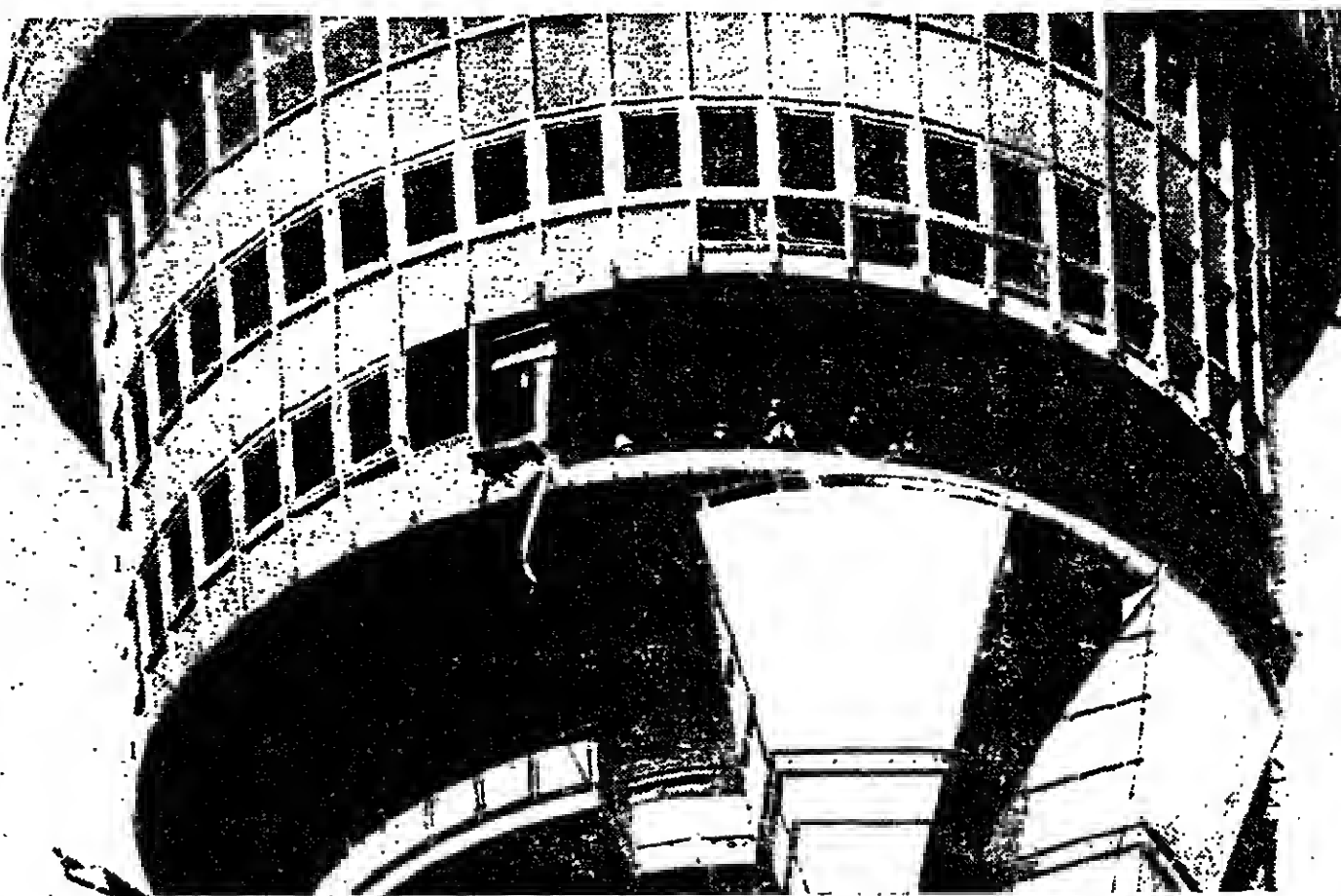
Parachutist killed

A parachutist fell 4,000 feet to death near the Strathallan strip, Auchtermuchty, Perthshire, yesterday. Kenneth Sidsy, aged 25, display artist, Glasgow, died after falling from a Piper Cherokee aircraft with three other members of the Scottish Parachute Club, which has its headquarters at the airfield.

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Some of the damage after yesterday's explosion on the 31st floor of the Post Office tower, in London and (below) firemen clearing debris from streets nearby

Prison rooftop protest

ANOTHER young girl remand prisoner made a rooftop protest at Holloway Prison, London, yesterday, claiming ill-treatment and dirty prison conditions.

The girl, who shouted down to reporters that she had been in prison for three weeks, climbed to the top of a chimney, about 60 feet from the ground. She said she had been in the "strips"—cells for unruly prisoners where the women's clothes are removed and the only furnishing is a mattress.

Last Tuesday two young women sat on the roof of the hospital block for 11 hours.

C for caution

PEKING yesterday passed up the chance of presiding over the United Nations Security Council next month when it takes its place in the world body. It told the UN yesterday that it wished to be listed under the letter "C" (People's Republic of China) rather than the letter "P" (People's Republic of China) which would have allowed it to take over the presidency from today under the system of alphabetical rotation. Nicaragua's current presidency expired at midnight.

TUC summons

THE FIRST two unions to be called before the TUC for refusing to remove themselves from the provisional register of trade unions will see the TUC's "inner cabinet"—the Finance and General Purposes Committee—today. They are the National Union of Seamen and the National Graphical Association.

PMs meet

MRS GANDHI and Mr Heath spent the weekend in talks at Chequers. The main topic is thought to have been the situation in East Pakistan and Britain's desire to see a UN team of observers on the Indian border.

Low notes

SOFT MUSIC on Radio 2 will be relayed to 50 dogs, six geese, five cats, three ducks, two donkeys, and a cow deer in the RSPCA animal centre at Chobham, Surrey, on November 5 to help to prevent their being frightened by fireworks.



Yard in IRA check after tower blast

By PETER HARVEY

Police, led by the Special Branch and Scotland Yard, joined with the security services last night in a nationwide search for the bombers of the Post Office tower in London. They concentrated their immediate attention on IRA elements, but they did not rule out that some other group—totally unconnected with the Irish problem—had been behind the blast.

Investigation of the activities of known extremists and Irish Republican Army members and sympathisers in Britain. Searches of dozens of Government and defence buildings in 15 major cities. Guards, uniformed or plain clothed, detailed for 24-hour duty at certain key Government office blocks.

The microwave towers are believed to be among the sites now under guard. Security officials leading the investigation are aware that Post Office buildings are a traditional target for the IRA, and they fear that other points in the national communication network may be attacked.

Another picture, page 5; Tremor in the towers, page 13

Requests for information and assistance from the authorities in Northern Ireland and the Republic.

Security was also tightened last night at the Houses of Parliament.

One of the factors that decided the preparation of the emergency plan was the warning earlier in the year that the IRA would carry its urban guerrilla campaign to British cities.

In Dublin last night, the Provisional branch of the IRA denied responsibility for the bomb blast.

About five hours after yesterday's explosion a man telephoned the Press Association in London. "This is the Kilburn Battalion of the Irish Republican Army," he said. "We did the Post Office tower. The next one will be the Victoria Tower—the one with the flag on top." (Kilburn, the inner London suburb, has a high proportion of Irish residents. The Victoria Tower rises over the House of Lords wing of the Palace of Westminster.)

Twenty fire engines and a dozen police cars went to the tower after the explosion. The blast had punched a huge gap—about 30 feet by 30 feet—in the toughened windows and reinforced concrete walls of the public gallery. The streets below were carpeted with glass and rubble, and huge chunks of concrete were banging perilously on the edge of the shattered 32nd floor.

The blast had carried from the 31st through the 32nd and 33rd floors. These are the last floors before the restaurant, and all suffered "very great damage indeed," officials said.

The Post Office said last night that a preliminary survey indicated that there had been no significant damage affecting the stability of the tower itself. But the building was without light and power and this may take "quite some time" to repair. The public gallery and the floors above will be closed for "an indefinite period... there is a tremendous amount of repair work to be done."

The grid of microwave relay stations, such as the London tower, carries a great deal of defence communications as well as thousands of national and international telephone, telegraph, television, and radio broadcasts.

Toothpaste gets a brush-off

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

In spite of a century of technical advance, nothing has been achieved in preventing dental disease, and people's teeth are getting steadily worse.

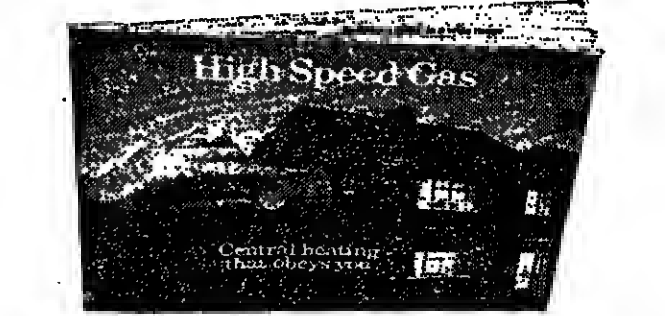
This situation, surveyed in the latest issue of "World Medicine," is being reinforced by myths that have "grown up around dental science" and which are "thickest in the field of brushes and pastes": a soft toothbrush, the survey says, is still one of the best means of cleaning adults' teeth, and recent work at the Eastman Dental Clinic shows that children who brush their teeth three times a day suffer more tooth decay than those who brush seldom or not at all.

According to the Danish authority, Professor H. Eggers Lura, "the recommenders of toothpaste have never tried to make control experiments of mouth cleansing solely with cold, oxygenated water—in contrast to the dirty, greasy, glycerine and sugar-containing paste ingredients" which are sold over the counter. "There are several examples where these tooth pastes have had a caries-promoting effect," he says—a point emphasised by other dental specialists, who say that belief in toothpaste casts on the propagation of a damaging myth. All you need, in fact, is a soft brush and clean water.

The dental profession's preventive advice—to stop eating sugar, and avoid soft foods—is not likely to be followed by twentieth century urban man. But the damaging characteristic of processed sugar has been identified: it is, according to workers at Melbourne University, the absence of the trace ingredient, calcium sucrose phosphate, which occurs in natural sugar but is eliminated during processing. The notion of putting back something that was there initially is, according to "World Medicine," now being promoted on the basis of its value as a new "dental food additive."

In the triumph of myths and promotion over genuine preventive research, the dental profession itself is blamed by some authorities. Professor Albert Schatz, who isolated streptomycin, scorns the long-established, bacterial acid theory of tooth decay, and is mockingly critical of the lack of research. "The main reason there has been so little real progress is the continuous effort to avoid controversy," he says. "Free and open discussion has been avoided and, at times, such discussion has been suppressed." Embracing the nutritional theory of essential trace elements in the prevention of caries, he says that "obsession" with the acid theory has resulted in nothing of any consequence being achieved during this century in dental preventive medicine.

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Death jump was 'not fault of police'

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 31

While public clamour for a judicial inquiry into the death of an Indian political detainee, Ahmed Timol, aged 28, mounted this weekend, two senior police officers have in their version of what happened when Timol jumped from the 10th floor of a police head-quarters in Johannesburg, he being interrogated last Tuesday.

The officers' version is published in a pro-Government newspaper, "Rapport", today. It says no comment could be made from official sources on Timol's alleged suicide, which is the seventeenth political line to die in detention in the past 10 years and the tenth to commit suicide.

General Stofel Buys, CID, told "Rapport": "Timol was sitting quietly on a chair, and one stage two of them were with him. Then he suddenly jumped up and ran to the door. One of the policemen jumped up and ran to the door and stopped him. But the Indian then jumped through it. No one touched him. The mortem will show this."

Communist hero
Brigadier Piet Kruger, duty chief of the security forces, said Timol was a "hero of the Communists" today. He who knows the Communists know that when they plan to use violence they use people weaker than them to commit suicide rather than to mention the names of their comrades. They are taught to jump out before they are arrested.

Brigadier Kruger said there were no bars in front of the windows of the room in which Timol was. The brigadier was playing to newspaper reports that the windows at John Roster Square are sealed and red, and that access to the 10th and 11th floors, which are occupied by the security forces, is protected by an electrically operated iron grille inside the lift.

Brigadier Kruger said that there was no need to have bars on the windows because no one would break in. "We threaten one and assault another, and therefore we assume that no



Bolivia's Indian peasants, whose interests are linked in the Popular Front Government to the MNR, the country's main political party

Peasant party in cul-de-sac

By MICHAEL ELMER

AYMAR, the language of the million Indians who live in Bolivia's northern highlands, is a beautiful tongue capable of expressing fine shades of meaning with great verbal economy. To sum up the present political situation as it affects the Indian masses an Aymara peasant evidently resorted to the term "walkispaya" — although it is exceedingly doubtful, things may perhaps just work out.

The interest of the Indian peasants is closely bound up with the position of the MNR, Bolivia's major political party, within President Banzer's Nationalist Popular Front Government which has now been in power for two months. It is now beginning to look as if the coming to power of the MNR along with the Banzer military and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) was a considerable tactical error. Last week's resignation of Commander of the Armed Forces General Iriarte, a prominent MNR supporter, suggests that a number of party members are now having second thoughts.

The reasons for the MNR's participation in the widespread anxiety of the latter days of the Torres Government when the MNR and the FSB were the only political parties subjected to any serious persecution, and the mistaken belief that once in power the MNR would rapidly outmanoeuvre the army.

and hence decided to cooperate with the Banzer-FSB plot at a comparatively late stage. The Banzer military and the FSB are natural allies not only in ideology and pattern of class support, but also tend to draw their backing predominantly from the Eastern lowlands. The MNR in contrast derives most of its following from highland Bolivia, has a strong anti-imperialist tradition, and is the customary opponent of the FSB which was the party of the landowners opposed to the agrarian reforms brought in by the MNR after its successful revolution in 1942.

Certainly the recent reference by Dr Paz, the MNR leader, to the FSB's "adequate" position hardly betokens warm cooperation. For most of the time since the August coup which brought Banzer to power, first place has been given to consolidating the regime's power by widespread repressive action directed at sections of the student movement, Church, and trade unions including some MNR militants. This harshness has already brought calls from the MNR left wing for a withdrawal from the Government.

The universities are still closed and will probably remain so officially until March though some classes are continuing clandestinely. A number of students have lately been leaving the country, mostly for Peru, as tensions have been placed on travel to Chile where most at first went. Besides the initial crackdown on those sectors of the Church which had supported Torres, police activities have been extended to investigations and searches of priests and members of the hierarchy hitherto regarded as politically neutral.

Strong protests were recently made in La Paz by Bishops Lopez de Lama and Esquivel after unauthorised house searches, and in the diocese of Cochabamba the local clergy almost recalled Bishop Gutierrez from the Rome Synod to deal with the situation after several similar episodes.

However this situation has now cooled considerably thanks to Government assurances that it will in future respect Church property and in particular the right of asylum. Foreign relations show a pro-American and pro-Brazilian movement. Bolivia voted for the American resolution on Taiwan in the UN and the Banzer Government is likely to co-operate with the Brazilian anti-Communist aim of maintaining firm ideological frontiers. Interestingly General Zenteno, the new chief of staff, is well known for pro-Brazilian views.

In general it is the east which will benefit from close cooperation with the Brazilians rather than the highlands where the bulk of the population lives, and such cooperation has always been the subject of considerable suspicion on the part of the MNR which fears Brazilian economic penetration under the guise of co-development. It is noteworthy that President Banzer's Cabinet has a strong eastern complexion.

On the western frontier President Banzer has already said that relations with Chile will depend largely on how cooperative that country is prepared to be in helping solve the problem of Bolivia's landlocked state. This means a period of cool relations.

On the economic side US business activities are picking up again though as expected Gulf Oil will not be denationalised. The dismantling of the State sugar concern, a Torres creation, does not indicate any movement in that direction being rather a piece of political debt-paying by Banzer. While wishing to attract foreign investment, the Government is seeking to balance American influence to some extent by maintaining its ambassador in Moscow and keeping open the mineral negotiations there. It seems unlikely, however, that the Russians, who now face a considerable setback in Bolivia as a result of the new regime's coming to power, will be unduly cooperative. No detailed economic proposals have been announced other than the apportioning of a new US loan the biggest share of which goes to agriculture. This marks some movement away from the Ovando and Torres policies of rapid heavy industrialisation at the expense of food production, though it is to be feared that it will be the large farms of the east only which stand to benefit. The largest single economic problem in Bolivia is always that of the high-cost tin mines, but so far all that has been announced is a general intention of diversifying mineral production. The optimism for the MNR, therefore, appears very limited. If the party stays in the Government it will probably lose its Left wing, be prevented from campaigning among the peasantry by its army partners, and remain therefore the weakest element of the regime. Whereas if it leaves the Government and attempts to mobilise support in the countryside it is likely to be repressed. Perhaps "walkispaya" was a bit too optimistic a comment.

Kaunda's police break up ZANU meeting

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, October 31

Zambian police today broke up a meeting of supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) which was being held here to denounce the formation of a new Rhodesian African nationalist organisation. About 100 Rhodesian African exiles were present at the meeting and no official reason was given for its dispersal.

The ZANU supporters had gathered to attack the recently formed Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Froliz) which has been set up by men who have broken away from both ZANU and the rival Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Froliz was launched by Shelton Siwela, a self-styled Castro revolutionary at a press conference arranged in Lusaka by officials of the Zambian Government. Zambia has encouraged the birth of the new organisation in an attempt to encourage the Rhodesian African movement a semblance of unity after several years of embarrasing squabbles between ZANU and ZAPU. But today's ZANU meeting was further evidence that the bulk of the Rhodesian African nationalists remain divided in spite of the formation of Froliz. Before the police intervened ZANU leaders accused Froliz of being supported by men who have also denounced the new organisation.

Efforts to discredit Froliz are based on the fact that it draws most of its support from a single tribe. It was mainly Mashona from ZAPU and ZANU who combined to form the movement. Although the Zambian Government and the OAU's liberation committee in Dar-es-Salaam were apparently anxious for a united front to be established, they have so far withheld official recognition from Froliz to see whether it can hold together. On the domestic Zambian political scene, the Government has belatedly registered the opposition United Progressive Party formed two months ago by Simon Kapwepwe, a former Vice-President. It may be that the Government now feels that the UPP, which lost momentum after more than 100 of its leaders were arrested a month ago, no longer provides a threat to President Kaunda's United National Independence Party. UNIP is expected to win the local elections in eight days' time with a safe margin.

Fears of a "sell-out" are again being expressed by some of the Front's hard liners — and this time, they are aimed at Mr Smith. The first indication of the existence of the loosely-knit group came last week when Mr Jack Whiting, vice-president of the far right Republican Alliance, resigned to assist in the "reorganisation of conservative opinion." Mr Whiting himself is an unimpressive political figure, but his new bedfellows are understood to include some Rhodesian Front Members of Parliament. Mr Robin James, a former Rhodesian Front MP, who was sacked from the party for his extreme public statements, is also understood to be involved.

'Sell-out' threat to Smith

From PETER NIESEWAND Salisbury, October 31

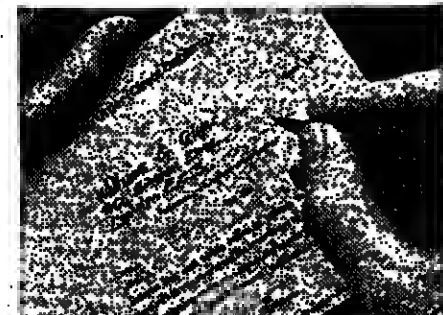
Extreme right wingers, fearful of an independence settlement with Britain, are working secretly to form a strong alternative to Mr Ian Smith's Administration. I understand that the dissidents include members of the ruling Rhodesian Front party, who are remaining within the organisation for now to "fight from within" and to keep themselves informed of Mr Smith's plans.

The situation is similar to that which led to the creation of the Rhodesian Front. The Front was formed out of a conglomerate of splinter groups, few of them effective individually, which feared that the white man was being sold out and which shelved their differences because of this.

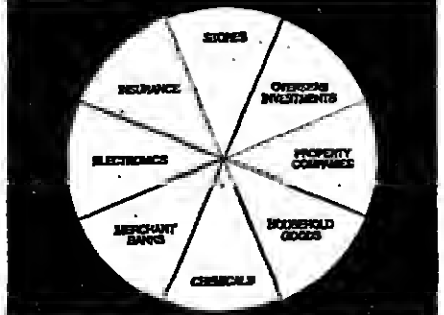
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HOME NEWS

Secrets Act agging ress—TUC

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

The TUC today criticises the misuse of the "Confidentiality" marking on Government documents and says departments should be more selective in their use. The criticism is made in evidence to the Franks Committee which is considering the Official Secrets Act. The TUC argues that the Government should not have the power to take proceedings except national security is at risk.

It believes that Section 2 of the Act, which makes it illegal to handle confidential information to pass it on to an unauthorised person, should be dropped. The scope of this relates not only to information which might be a national security but to information which a department cares to keep confidential.

TUC argues that while of particular concern to servants and journalists, in other industries receive confidential information as do trade union representatives in the course of work.

The TUC dwells on the difficulties faced by lists. It says that a list is placed on the ground and dissemination of information not only on security but also on much information which comes "leaks" from Government departments. It cites several occasions when newspapers have been in unnecessarily difficult positions over the Act. One example was a Sunday paper which dropped the memoirs of a man because it was said, lawfully, that publication would have been a breach of an officer's Crown.

There was the allegation that the former proprietor of the Mirror had passed information to prevent publication of reports about attacks on patients at Broad-

TUC does not dispute that governments should have

A 5p loss on work

Twenty-five mentally handicapped people at an Isle of Wight County Council training centre are paying more for their weekly lunches than they receive in wages. The 25—who are entitled to earn up to 42 before any deduction is made from their state disability benefit—are paid 55p a week. The lunches cost 60p a week.

They work an official 32-hour week at the Medina Training Centre, Newport, on contract work for three local firms. The work involves making boxes for cigarette lighters, packing Christmas greeting tags, and wrapping silver paper on wire frames for weather balloons.

Staff at the centre estimate that the output of the patients—aged from 16 to 50—is about a quarter of that of normal workers. Greeting card packers on the island earn about £12 a week, so the patients could be receiving about £3 a week if paid at ordinary commercial rates.

The pay system has existed since 1960 after the centre opened about three years ago. The Rev Derek Stirman, vicar of the Isle of Wight Association for Mental Health said yesterday: "There can be no possible excuse for this exploitation, those who have worked there for a long time have, in effect, been robbed of hundreds of pounds. I only found out about these payments when I toured the centre. The staff made it clear to me they were not happy about the payments."

The three firms involved, J. Arthur Dixon, Ronson Ltd. and Plessey Radar, all said that they paid the normal contract rates for the jobs and had no say in how much was handed over by the county council to the patients.

A spokesman for one firm said: "We did not know what was being paid to these people. We gave the council a contract and they fulfil it."

Miss Audrey Campbell, the island's recently-appointed Director of Social Services, said: "I inherited the system, I did not devise it." She said that new estimates were being drawn up to put before the social services committee in December.

Recruiting 1,200 for Brussels

The Civil Service is preparing to recruit an elite corps of 1,200 who will be Britain's first bureaucrats at Brussels.

For months before the vote on entry, the Civil Service has been looking for recruits of the highest quality.

Its main recruiting ground is the Diplomatic Service, which has traditionally taken some of the best brains from Oxford and Cambridge. But the talent spotters will also be going to other universities, into industry, and to trade union officials.

Those chosen will have to be able to speak French, German, Italian, or Dutch.

The Diplomatic Language School in London is preparing special language courses, and officials from the College of European Institutions are going to Italy next week to discuss the training needed for the new "Eurocrats."

Crucial age of fatness

Seven is a crucial age for children likely to become "Billy Bunters," a survey of more than 12,000 pupils in the Leicester area says. In the survey, in the "Practitioner," obesity was found mainly in children over seven whose parents had low incomes. It was nearly twice as prevalent in girls as boys.

The report suggests that an important time to advise parents about diet is while children are at junior school. Parents' ignorance about balanced diet is "probably the most important reason" for obesity. The report says that there is no evidence that physiological imbalance is a major factor.

The survey, made over a seven-year period, examined children aged between four and 19.

British standard time is gone and the Palace pier at Brighton, under threat of demolition, may follow it, but the sun is still with us and this lone bather took full advantage yesterday

Spastic screening idea puzzles specialists

Child health specialists were puzzled yesterday by a report issued by the Spastics Society calling for the screening of newborn babies to detect brain damage. The paediatricians claim that very few babies in danger miss being placed on the "at risk" register.

They also question the claim made in the report that mothers from low social grouping are more likely to have spastic children. One doctor said yesterday: "An apparently higher proportion of afflicted children born to poorer families is almost certainly because they have more children."

The Spastics Society report—compiled by its director, Mr James Loring—demands a

By MALCOLM STUART

"nation-wide and skilled early warning service" to diagnose spastic children in time to prevent gross handicap. "Initially, early detection can depend very much on a simple 15-minute screening test made before the baby is seven days old," says Mr Loring. "This test should be given to every child as standard procedure, since symptoms of brain dysfunction often disappear after those first few days of life, only to reappear at a later date."

The consultant paediatrician at one of the country's leading maternity hospitals said yesterday: "All doctors are really very much on the look-out for any danger signs in babies these days. The tests that Mr

Loring has in mind are always carried out where children are born in hospitals and I would consider it rare for a general practitioner not to do so after a home delivery. In addition, there is regular observation at clinics to which almost all children go. The 'at risk' register is intended for this very purpose."

He added: "Nobody really knows what causes cerebral palsy, the brain damage that produces spastic children. And of course there is no cure as such. One can only hope to educate the child to find alternate means to overcome his afflictions. This is where the real need lies and in this direction, of course, James Loring and his society are doing a marvellous job."

England qualify at chess

By our Chess Correspondent

The English chess team snatched a dramatic 9-7 win in their European Championship qualifying match against Holland yesterday with virtually the last pawn move of the final game to finish. Robert Wade, the 1970 British champion, had a lost position against Langeveg when the Dutchman's pawn reached the seventh row, and the Dutch team appeared to be heading for a tie and a replay in Holland next year.

Then Wade conjured up a counter-attack based on the slightly vulnerable position of his opponent's king. Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Spain, and Poland have also reached next year's final. England beat Holland 11-8 in the full 10 board match which included junior and women players.



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PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Speedy letters deliveries claim doubted

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Post Office's claim that 94 per cent of first class mail is delivered on the weekday after posting, is expected to be refuted when the results of an independent inquiry are published shortly.

Preliminary findings of the survey, carried out by the Post Office Users' National Council, indicate that the

ETU in row on Act

A stormy half hour was spent at the opening of yesterday's session of the Electric and Plumbing Trades Union delegate conference at Blackpool arguing about procedure for discussing the Industrial Relations Act.

It ended with Mr Frank Chapple, the general secretary, saying: "Attempts are made year after year to discredit people when there is no need."

Mr Ben Bleach, London Press Branch, was accused of "disruptive tactics" when he suggested that, in view of the time factor, all matters excepting the Act should be referred to the executive. But the conference supported Mr Chapple by defeating Mr Bleach's proposal.

The union executive wants to remain on the provisional register set up under the Act and some left-wing delegates fear attempts will be made to bypass this subject. Mr Chapple assured delegates this would not be done.

Attempts to reverse union policy supporting a prices and incomes policy, while opposing a wage freeze or mandatory wage settlements, were heavily defeated.

Delegates called for a government control of prices.

Mr Jim Atkinson, London, urging "no truck with a prices and incomes policy," said:

"The Labour Government carried out a confidence trick on the working class, supported by the executive of this union. Let's get a government that controls prices, rents, and profits and then comes to the workers about wages."

Mr Chapple called Mr Atkinson's statement "outrageous." He said the union had not always supported the Labour Government.

Delegates overwhelmingly supported an executive motion on productivity bargaining.

It sought to continue to negotiate productivity deals, provided they protected employment prospects; gave the workers a share in the benefits; enlarged the scope of workers' participation in management decision-making; and moved towards shorter hours.

The conference continues today.

PO's claims are too high, not that there has been a deterioration in the service since the PO's sample was taken. The council body has sent out several thousand letters in different parts of the country to test the PO's claims. This is believed to be the biggest operation of its kind ever undertaken.

Although the results are still being processed, it looks as though the success rate will be significantly under 90 per cent. The last annual report of the PO, published 10 days ago, said that the quality of the latter service had improved. Up to the postal strike it claimed that 94 per cent of first class letters were delivered by the weekday following posting and that, although the quality of service diminished for some weeks after the strike, normal service was restored by the middle of April.

The POUNC was singled out last month by the select committee on nationalised industries for special praise as a body which looked after the interests of the consumer. Other nationalised industry consumer councils were urged to model their activities on it.

Money for the asking

Stevens Corporation in Hertfordshire has a 400-year-old mystery on its hands. It cannot discover who owns the freehold rights over 50 acres of former farmland on which Stevens Development Corporation has built 355 homes.

The corporation is now asking the Department of the Environment to approve a compulsory purchase order for the freehold, because it wants to sell the homes to sitting tenants. Under a Government ruling, the homes, whose average value is £3,000, may be sold at up to 20 per cent below the market value—on condition that the buyers get the freehold rights.

Mr Donald Hills, a corporation official, said: "If this is approved, the sales will go ahead. The district valuer will fix a price for the freeholds, and if at any time in the future, the real owners turn up, they will be paid in full by the corporation."

The Department of the Environment said: "This is certainly a unique case. Somewhere the freeholders must be, unaware that they own the freeholds, which could be worth a lot of money to them."

Forecast is: Getting better

By Dennis Barker

SHORT-TERM rain forecasts—which account for a high proportion of errors in weather forecasting—are likely to be greatly improved from the end of next year, when a new computer capable of between 10 and 20 million calculations a second will be working at the Meteorological Office at Bracknell, Berkshire.

Rain forecasting suffers at present because it can be based only on observations at a limited number of points. Under the new system, observations taken at 25-mile intervals over the whole of Europe will be fed into the computer, which will do 10,000 million sums in an hour and come up

with an accurate forecast for 36 hours ahead.

The new computer was delivered to Bracknell by IBM last week, and is now being installed. Ironing out the bugs will probably take until the new year, and the new system of forecasting should come into operation before the end of 1972.

Alongside the plan to improve the 36-hour forecasts goes a more ambitious campaign to get a better forecasting system for up to five or six days ahead. This will be based on some information coming from satellites—par-

ticularly on temperatures—as well as from shipping.

Information will come from a "model" covering the entire northern hemisphere. Dr John Mason, director-general of the Meteorological Office, said yesterday: "At the moment we cannot hope to get beyond two days or three days if the weather is fairly settled. We shall now have the computer to do the calculations on an experimental basis during the next year. If we are successful, then we shall issue it to the public—optimistically, during the next two years."

Monthly forecasts are not likely to be improved by the computer, because mathematical methods of forecasting are not so effective here. To make such forecasts reliable, it would be necessary to take soundings in the southern as well as northern hemispheres—and the southern hemisphere is mainly ocean.

"Weather forecasting is the biggest scientific problem of the lot as far as computers are concerned," Dr Mason said. "The problem is not so much with the computer, it is the intellectual problem of building a sufficiently complex physical model of information to feed into it."

Today's forecast, back page



THE PRIME MINISTER, wearing the robes of a Doctor of Technology, being congratulated by the Leader of the Opposition, who had conferred the honorary degree on him on Saturday at Bradford University, of which Mr Wilson is Chancellor. Mr Heath, who later opened a £1 million civil engineering building, was heckled by protesting students. An egg thrown at him hit the ground and splashed his trousers. Mr Tom Torney, Labour MP for Bradford South, boycotted the degree ceremony, "to show my disgust of the Tory Government."

Wilson warns the rebels

Mr Harold Wilson, speaking at a Labour Party reception at Ruddersfield on Saturday, warned Labour pro-Market rebels that they must now toe the party line. He said:

"I do not intend tonight to comment at length on the vote last Thursday on Mr Heath's motion that Britain should enter the European Common Market on the terms he has negotiated."

"I would simply say this: His majority was 112. The contribution to that majority made by the actions of Labour pro-Market rebels was 158. To those votes, those abstentions, that kind of action, from now on, he can lay no claim. I said in Parliament that October 23 was not the end. It is a beginning, and behind the bonfires, the fireworks, the balloons, and the champagne corks popping lies the reality Mr Heath now has to face."

He cannot carry entry into

Europe on Tory terms, in defiance of his election pledges that he would not attempt to do so without the full-hearted consent of the British people, on the basis of the votes of Tory Members of Parliament.

So far as last Thursday's vote is concerned, I shall discuss this with the Opposition Chief Whip on Monday. We shall decide our attitude about what happened last Thursday, and everything else which occurred in the parliamentary session which ended this week.

'Made clear'

We shall discuss our attitude to the situation in the new session which will start on Tuesday. One thing must be made clear. No Labour Member of Parliament can vote for any legislation consequential on Thursday's vote; no Labour Member of Parliament can abstain on any legislation consequential on Thursday's vote. This I made clear at the party conference in Brighton. This has been further reinforced by the statement last Wednesday by the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, himself a pro-Market rebel, himself a member who advisedly took the responsibility of swelling Mr Heath's majority.

For to vote on any aspect of Tory legislation on the Common Market, on any procedural device to prevent the will of the British people from being represented by the votes of the House of Commons, to vote for any legislation authorising the Government to promulgate rules by statutory order affecting the economic and social security of our people, is to

vote to keep this Conservative Government in office.

Such a vote will be a conscious decision to make more simple, more easy, more certain, the enactment within this new session of housing legislation forcing up the rents of millions of our families; and subjecting millions more to mean; test in respect of the rent they pay.

It will be a vote to enable the Conservatives to carry through a legislative programme designed, as in the past 16 months, to divide and embitter the British people. It will be a vote to increase prices—for rents and rates enter into the living costs of millions of families; it will be a vote to condemn Mr Heath's breach of every pledge he entered into in the general election on prices, pledges he knew were dishonest and incapable of fulfilment, but pledges more believed by enough people to enable him to assume office. It will be a vote for the men who have wantonly, willfully, in fulfilment of their doctrinaire ambitions, imposed unnecessarily, unemployment and anxiety on a million households in this country and their families.

School milk

It will be a vote to condone a Government that has withdrawn school milk from millions of our children, and precluded a million of our children from access to school meals except on the basis of Tory means-testing. It will be a vote to keep in office the most reactionary Conservative Government in our lifetime.

No Labour Member of Parliament was elected on that man-

date. No Labour Member of Parliament has the right to go to his constituency party, or to the wider electorate, without whose support he could never have become a Member of Parliament, to defend such a vote.

Mr Heath, from the moment he took office on a pledge to unite the nation, has divided and embittered the nation. I warned him that he cannot take a divided and embittered people into the Common Market. I cannot believe there is a single Labour Member of Parliament who could justify to those who elected him any vote which can be construed as, or in reality will be, an action to enable Mr Heath to do so. They could not, with any sense of integrity, justify a vote which will enable Mr Heath to continue to inflict upon the nation the policies which have injured our people over the past year, their living standards and their social welfare, and the economic security of the millions of families whose rights it is the duty of the parliamentary party to defend."

Iceland fishery limits talks

Talks will begin in London this week between Britain and Iceland on the declared intention of the Icelandic Government to extend its fishery limits from September next year, from 12 to 50 miles.

The Icelandic Foreign Minister, Mr Einar Agustsson, visited London in August to explain his Government's position. The talks will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

New session: a stern test for Heath

BY FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Heath will tonight give his ministerial colleagues the Government's programme for the new session opened in state by the Queen in the House of tomorrow.

Few surprises are expected. Much time in the months will be spent on EEC legislation which is disputed at every stage by most, if not all, Labour MPs and by some anti-Market Conservatives.

The main EEC Bill is not expected to appear in the programme before the end of January, and if progress is slow, the Government may shorten the parliamentary recess, in addition to arranging long sittings.

A treaty of accession will be signed by British representatives at the end of the year and will be laid before Parliament for later approval. It cannot be ratified before the main EEC Bill—applying the EEC's rules to British law—has been published early in the New Year. Parliament will not therefore be asked to approve the treaty for some weeks after it has been laid.

Apart from legislation resulting directly from the decision to join the EEC, the programme will meet stubborn opposition from Labour. A Bill to replace purchase tax and the remains of selective employment tax by Value Added Tax—which the Government has committed itself to whether Britain joined the EEC or not—is sure to bring a bitter fight.

The Fair Rents Bill to change the system of subsidies, has also incurred Labour wrath, and the Bill proposing radical changes in local government organisation is sure to meet with local or regional criticisms from MPs on both sides of the House.

Other Bills expected in the programme will be those providing stiffer penalties for criminals, establishing commercial local radio, raising the school-leaving age, and providing loans for the development of ports.

Scenery 'after jobs'

Plaid Cymru's decision not to oppose plans by the Central Electricity Generating Board to flood a valley in Snowdonia was defended at the party's annual conference at Porthcawl at the weekend.

Delegates from the Caernarvon area commented angrily on the lack of opposition to the proposed hydro-electric scheme, which would flood Cwm Penamnen, at Dolwyddelan.

The scheme would, they claimed, destroy a Welsh-speaking community without bringing any benefits to the area. Moreover, Plaid's attitude in supporting the CEBG was an example of how a political party would abandon its principles in the drive to secure votes.

But Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas, a member of the executive and Plaid's candidate in the area at a general election, contended that the scheme would bring jobs to that part of Wales. It was not merely the future of "one desolate, depopulated valley" that they were deciding, but also the right of Welsh people to have work.

"It is now developing into an open struggle in North Wales between middle-class English conservationists, who are campaigning to save Snowdonia from offices in Birkenhead, and us, the poor natives who want to live and work in the Red Indian reservation known as the National Park."

Support on UC policy

The Government's "attack" policies should be vigorously and consistently followed," Mr. Bond said at a Monday Club dinner last weekend.

Mr Powell, MP for Southampton SW, said: "These policies the Government has adopted from anti-inflationary economic measures which afford no likelihood of being adequately profitable whose prospects are sufficiently attractive to fresh capital for their investment."

"That is exactly the intervention which would or frustrate the evolution of a pattern of supply and demand which is the basis of the history of the United Kingdom."

Years ago, when the history of public money began, it has been easier and for displaced resources to other uses. The time has come when the Government has to be more creative.

Earlier Mr Powell said it is impossible to suppose the rise in unemployment due to inflation. We have with inflation more or less a quarter of a century, and not cause unemployment 1970, but on the contrary associated with high unemployment.

"The rise of unemployment accompanied the acceleration and not the diminution of inflation. Prices and unemployment have gone up together, and for all employment, employment have come from inflation and deflation."

"We are free of the idea that unemployment is an adequate to inflation and that unemployment is not merely tolerated but arrived up to the point of inflation is got under control."

Mr John Boyd-Carpenter, Conservative MP for South Thames, appealed to anti-Market rebels to help the Government to pass EEC legislation through Parliament.

He said at Southampton that he hoped to see Mr Heath in his duty to hamper Government in its task of getting through Parliament legislation.

Mr Douglas Houghton, a Labour Party MP, said he explained to his constituency party in Sowerby, York, why he voted for EEC entry.

Oil threat in the South

Tugs were sent out on Saturday to spray mile-long oil slicks threatening beaches in South after the Liberator current trader, (24,000 tons), ran aground off the shore of the Ebro estuary at Fawley, near Southampton. All coastal councils in the area were alerted as the tugs were said to be heading towards Southampton and Hamble.

TWA announces a non-stop 747 to Los Angeles.

Leaves London daily—13.00



We'll give you a choice of two meals in economy, five meals in first class. Then, to help eat away the flying time, we'll offer you a selection of two main feature films and stereo music.* Afterwards, if you travel first class, you can choose your company in either of our two lounges. Ask any travel agent.

Women beyond the grasp of society

John Windsor surveys a little understood side to homelessness

TWO OF THE homeless women interviewed in a Christian Action survey are dead. The third is killing herself with hard drugs.

They tell their life stories in "Women without Homes," published today, which Mr David Brandon, Christian Action's consultant social worker, wrote after tape recording interviews at the charity's Lambeth shelter for the "lousy, the alcoholic and the so-called unhelpable."

His study of the virtually unsurveyed problem shows that although homelessness among women appears to be growing, common lodging houses for women have become fewer. In inner London there are now only 323 beds—a 40 per cent reduction in 10 years. The three interviews point at the ineffectiveness of institutions, psychiatry, drugs, and electro-therapy and brain surgery in enabling the women to regain self-sufficiency.

Mr Brandon concludes that traditional social work has little relevance and looks forward to the development of therapies such as gestalt psychology. Meanwhile, he appeals urgently for the takeover of local authority reception centres by the Depart-

ment of Health and Social Security and the setting up of radical residential projects. Peggy, a violent 37-year-old, told him she had been in and out of remand homes and prisons. At high school she passed enough exams to have gone to university. At 19 she had a leucotomy in West Park Mental Hospital. Later she drank heavily and her epileptic fits continued.

"I've been in Holloway lots of times, but always on remand. Holloway is a dump. If you're not a criminal when you go in you are when you come out."

"For treatment (in Broadmoor) they always gave me ECT and drugs. The electric shock used to terrify me. I had it so many times in Broadmoor, West Park, and Horton. I always got it when I saved a nurse or swore. I think I was given it as punishment, because they knew I was frightened."

"I can't count how many suicidal attempts I've made. I don't only overdose. I've licked myself with bits of glass on hundreds of occa-

sions. In the end I'll either die or end up back in Broadmoor."

Fiona, aged 17, who had been going steady with a butch lesbian, Judy, for about six months, left the shelter after becoming gradually more aggressive and was last seen looking old and run-down, most probably through taking Chinese heroin.

She left home in Scotland at 15, worked in London clubs, had brushes with the law and made three attempts on her life. Her father, who deserted her, was in prison time after time for warehouse breaking.

"I am supposed to be still seeing the psychiatrist at St Thomas's. I only go when I feel like doing something stupid. I've only been twice. I don't feel as if I need psychiatric treatment. I need to be told things about myself—I want to know why I'm so unhappy for long stretches."

"I'll stay in the shelter until I find a flat. I'm going to stay off drugs for good now. I've made my decision—it's either Judy or the drugs. Once we get a flat,

I'll settle down a lot better." Thelma, aged 71, adopted the role of mother at the shelter, but then cleared off with some of the residents' money. Her husband deserted her for another woman after 35 years of marriage. She accepted him back but for 10 years would not share his bedroom.

Six months after he died her favourite son died in a road accident. She had psychiatric treatment, then began staying with her family who sold her bungalow without her knowing. She left them because she felt unwelcome, took to the roads, living for a time with hippies in Brighton. She has since died of cancer.

All three came from broken families, Mr Brandon says of Peggy. "Our response was to institutionalise this small child for many years. We were totally unable to provide even the shadow of a substitute for her own family. This fine intelligence was reduced to communication with the last and the broken bottle."

Of Fiona: "I do not think

that the social service I been of much help. I never really had much contact with her."

Of Thelma: "She encouraged so many people to let her that she finally collapsed under the weight of it. In general, he sees social services taking almost predatory role. We damage has been done with the home; what anguish a poverty seems to be accustomed and extended rather than eased."

Mr Brandon quotes from "Social Work with Families": "Social work has a theory of helping, no tradition of success. Social work is without appropriate argument because the helping profession have learned essentially on how to liberate people who have become beneficiaries a norm-directed life... he social workers will have come to terms with phenomenon of normlessness which makes liberating, improving efforts miss their mark."

Mr Brandon says: "because extending and engaging in a bridge-building operation between the position of the client and that of society when the gap is wide."

كتاب من القرآن

THE FORD CORTINA has a history that is full of the subtleties that infest the car manufacturers' relationship with the press and the public. The first model, introduced in late 1962, made comparatively little impact, possibly because it emerged from three or four years of chopping and changing: after Consul, Classic, and Capri, the Cortina was, at first, just another name. But this car, with its successor in 1968, the Mk II, went on with only nominal assistance from the media to become one of the most popular ranges of the sixties, bringing with it several important technical innovations like sealed lubrication and through-flow ventilation that have yet to be fully caught up with by other mass producers.

Both the early models fulfilled the Ford promise of giving—in their time—a little more for your money (remember 1967 for the Mk I, and 1970 for the Mk II?). Both contained some exceptionally good value engineering, and though there were those who regretted the early styling, preferring the rather quaint lines of the first to the boxier looks of the Mk II, it soon became apparent that under the new clothes lay an altogether stronger personality. The Mk II had many genuine and desired improvements in stability, performance, and comfort. But almost before the public had had time to get used to this Ford was deciding that the Mk II would soon become "fully stretched" and started work on the car which eventually appeared just over a year ago.

The birth of the Mk III was much more of a media affair than had been the first two, though it carefully excluded the jollier junketing and free-lancing that was the Capri's baptism in 1969. Antennae arrangements were a professional mixture of the comprehensive and the discreet: the car was shown to the European press in sober kindred, where journalists were given an eight-hour driving programme and asked to get on with it. This, together with a fund of facts, figures, photographs, and general background information made available, should have left no motoring reporter in any doubt as to how to tell it like it was—according to Ford. Nothing lacking in logistics, this is one area of the company's activities that mark it out from almost every one of its competitors in its sheer pliancy.

Indeed, one occasionally wonders whether the image—as in some McJannet's lens—is not more important than its object. For the advertising which followed the introduction made use of phrases like "bringing motoring to a new peak" and "...when we launch a 'new' car it is new in every sense of the word." It would be interesting to see how the Federal Trade Commission, with its threat to make manufacturers define and prove their claims, would deal with this still above a cloud of contemporary English usage. But there it was: the scene was set for what Ford hoped would be success piled on previous success. I am not laughing up my sleeve, but I have not gone quite according to plan.

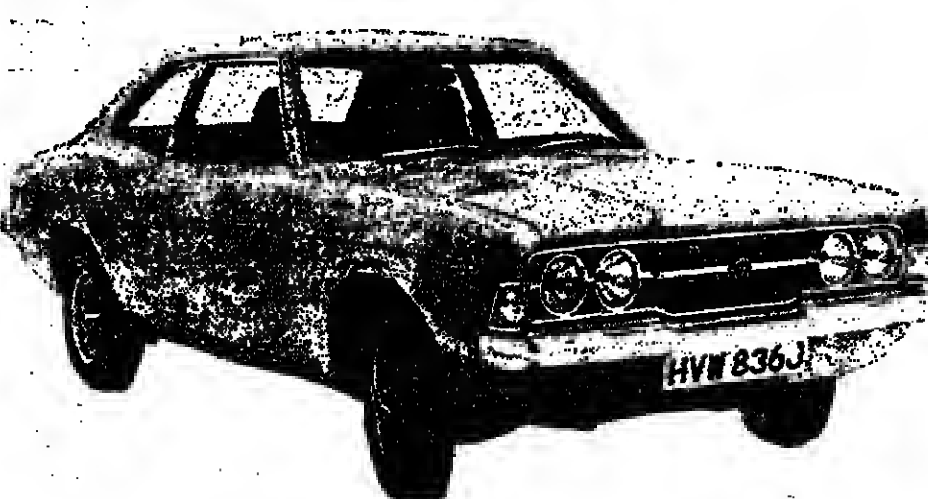
One of the first mistakes Ford seems to have made is revealed by unhappy chance in the company's own colourful booklet describing the new Cortina and depicting work in the styling department. Against a caption that reads "...starts its life as a clay model. Marvellously detailed and realistic, but clay, none the less," are three pictures: the first shows a particular model started its ceramic existence looking undeniably realistic but strikingly unlike the product that eventually left the assembly lines. In fact it looked like a logical development of the Mk II in exterior form, with broad, receding side elevation, wide rear pillars, and

"...Isn't it a fact that manufacturers prepare cars meticulously for motoring correspondents to test?"—BBC World at One interviewer.

a moonless front. It is difficult to brook the official denial that the heavy band of an American styling chief had—almost literally—descended on the Cortina's roof at this stage.

But the blame for producing a mutant cannot be put entirely at Dearborn's door. The parents were also at odds: the baby Cortina grew up to the sound of Cologne arguing with Dagenham, and it was always someone else's fault. Assembly workers found themselves with parts that didn't fit, or they found themselves with too few parts to keep up with the speed of the production line. Such is the by-product of inexcusable pressure of assembly-track-life that hundreds of cars, no use to man or beast, were knowingly put together and stored. Lack of management coordination—especially between metric Germany and aye-et Imperial Britain—was blamed by workers' side of "anxious compatibility problems all along the line."

And then came a ten-week strike, costing Ford an estimated £90 millions and



MOTURING GUARDIAN takes a hard look at the Ford Cortina Mark III

the greater part of that market for which it had intended the Cortina. The fact was that there were no Cortinas; Ford dealers paid for a full-page national newspaper advertisement appealing for an end to the strike. Heavy II came and went, and motoring correspondents, I swear, innocently wondered why they could not obtain a Cortina for the purposes of a road test. It was an unhappy half-year: and even now

2000 GXL Automatic

WE LOOKED CAREFULLY at three Cortinas, beginning with the 2000GXL Automatic Saloon (£14,447.50) supplied by Ford for test. This was, incidentally, in response to a request for the basic 1300 model, odd bow the bottom-of-the-range model is solidly available for a press test. With under 3,500 miles on the odometer, the car was still relatively stiff in handling and steering but responsive enough in acceleration and general performance, and a further 200 miles seemed to relax the vehicle somewhat. The suspension gave the right balance between speeds and surfaces and made it a comfortable car to drive quite fast on snaky roads.

One serious operational fault developed within two days of receiving the car: severe engine surging at low speeds made it difficult to pull away smoothly in first gear; and at the intermediate speeds in town, the gears constantly snatched back and forth between second and top. Indeed, it was hard to tell whether one was in top until at quite high speeds because of the comparative harshness of the engine note up to 30mph. It was not immediately obvious whether this was the symptom or the cause: certainly the operation of the automatic choke was erratic and could have some bearing on the nuisance. For interior noise, the 2000 was very poor, with a low of 73dB at 30mph and highs of 82-84dB at 70 and peaks of 90dB for radio conversation at motorway speed. These are intolerable figures.

In this connection it is instructive to note the "Motoring Which?" comment shortly after the Cortina Mk III was brought out: "There was a lot of noise inside, especially if you were going fast. The fact that you get an extra sound-deadening kit as part of the XL pack suggests that Ford are aware of the problem but expect you to pay extra to cure it." The extra you pay does not seem to be buying you a great deal of silence if our model was typical. The Consumers' Association as well as Guardian readers and the fleet manager of one of Britain's largest rental firms, spoke of excessive noise transmitted from the gears, the propeller shaft, and the rear axle. More for nominal completeness than for useful service we also took acceleration times, breaking just about even with the "Motor" test of 8.5sec. for 0-50mph. Perhaps more pertinent was the time taken to come to rest from a crash stop at 70mph—4.5sec, or nearly "220ft." This, on a perfectly empty, wide, dry, and well surfaced road, with all one's reactions prepared for the manoeuvre, was accompanied by much lurching and screeching from the suspension. Fuel consumption, to round off the conventional measurements, was

markedly lower than that quoted for the manual-gear 2000: we used just over 74 gallons for our test, or 28mpg.

A close scrutiny of the outside of this car showed many of the faults one thought had been cured. The boot was soaked through the ingress of water by the rubber seals. The jack handle and spare wheel boss were rusting and the floor mat and three packing strips were all clammy to the touch. Rust was also developing quickly beneath the car, both on engine components and the exhaust system which was bright red and not much of an ally for Ford's claim to have put corrosion at bay by using aluminium material. Rust could be seen too inside the front pressing behind the radiator, and on fillets beneath the main frame. Trim was barely secured on two wings, exposing the fixings to corrosion, and red marks were appearing around the "Posidrive" securing screws on the rear door locks (both of which are open to the rain through the gap between door and pillar).

Some observations about general exterior design. The bumper seem quite inadequate and like the front wings unable to survive more than the most delicate bump before caving inwards. Could it also be a basic design fault that has made it so difficult to press the panels accurately? On all sides there were welds and joints made good with mastic compound.

"Perhaps Mr Breach would have been less impressed if it had been his lot to own the car he tested last week."—Guardian reader.

pound or not at all. The styling complexities appear to have made efficient and sound construction as difficult a job as possible. The ply is that the assembly-line man is inevitably blamed for botching up trim that doesn't fit properly, when it is clearly his only resort. The front grille is a classic example of thoughtless styling, unfair to the assembler, the owner, or the repairer. It is not designed.

Inside, the car was overwhelmingly plastic. The central console, matched by the glove compartment (again a stylist's job, complete with its facile symmetry) consists of an ABS moulding coated with a "Fahlon" type sheeting. The auxiliary instruments, set in a similar plastic shell, are darkly shrouded and reflect light from their glasses. Where were the ergonomists? The controls are grouped with some logic around the main console but leave me with the impression that the Mk II was easier to deal with. The dash drops forward to become a dirt and litter trap: it is not obvious why it could not have been made flat. The traditional Ford eyeball ventilation sockets have given way to cylinder outlets set in front of driver and passenger. They are not satisfactory.

Apart from the lack of finesse in panel joints, there was only one disturbing bodywork fault in our model: you could see daylight through a corner of the rear door. And one safety aspect which troubled me: the Cortina satisfies all the current rather than the moving picture of safety. It is built with front seats that present less of a hazard to rear-seat passengers in the event of a frontal collision. The steelwork at foot and shin height could inflict grievous and painful injuries on the unprotected.

So much for a car "meticulously prepared for the motoring correspondent."

1600 XL Estate

MR SHADE of Muswell Hill, London, took delivery of his Cortina 1600XL Estate (£13,225.00) six weeks ago, long after Ford's troubles were said to be ended. He was unhappy to find that parts of the paintwork were as rough as sandpaper, with black paint daubed on the light blue colour, and various items either missing or not working, but he accepted it on the understanding that all would be put right at the 600-mile service. It turned out that the dealer suggested he could not cope with all the faults listed, which is hardly surprising. Letters containing similar lists have come into the Guardian at short intervals over the years; we seldom have the opportunity to check for ourselves, as we did here.

1. The rear door does not fit properly, has been bent to go inside the frame, requires excessive force to close, and lets in rainwater, which is accumulating in the spare-wheel well.
2. The bonnet lid does not fit; the margins all round are uneven, with a finger-sized gap at the back; the contour of the bonnet at the rear is about 4in. above the contour of the car; the bonnet is painted in a different tone from the rest of the vehicle (a trivial complaint, perhaps, but not to Mr Shade).
3. The glovebox is incorrectly fitted, with a 3in. gap at the top.

4. The plastic frame around the driver's doorlatch broke away after two days.
5. The heater works only if the booster fan is used.
6. Draughts can be felt from all sides in the car.
7. Joints beneath the rear lights are covered with surplus weld which has not been finished off.
8. The bolts have not been sheared off on the steering lock (i.e. it is not theftproof).
9. Rear window winder broken on delivery.

10. Fastening clips on rear seat not working.
11. Windscreen brightwork incompletely secured.
12. Sun visors too loose to stay in place.
13. Lurching in first gear.
14. Handbrake misadjusted.
15. Steering wheel at 45-50mph.
16. All four doors twisted and misfitting, with bottom corners protruding up to 1in. beyond aperture.
17. Front outside door binding against frame and pillar.

18. Large gaps behind trim work on wheel arches.
19. Sundry surplus metal left unfinished on drainage channels, door openings, and door thicknesses.
20. Plastic blocking plate at the bottom of nearside seat missing.

Mr Shade had been writing ten days for a call promised "within the next couple of days" from Ford's complaints representative. He thought the Cortina because "the last one (the Mk II) was a very good car."

1300 L Manual

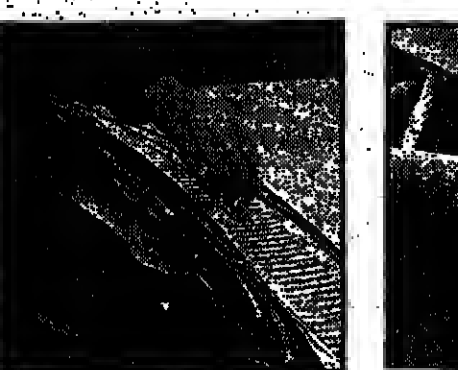
MOTURING GUARDIAN tracked down a 1300L Cortina (£9,250)—the car with a basic "custompack"—at a London Hertz rental office. In many respects it seemed a more honest piece of work than either of the larger versions, fairly smooth and efficient through its manual gears, and easy to drive and park in town. But it suffered from some of the same defects—a leaking boot, binding and ill-fit doors, and early signs of bodywork rust. Again there was harsh noise, particularly on the motorway at 70mph, and inadequate ventilation. We returned the car prematurely after the dynamo ceased working at the end of a 250-mile journey. An official at Hertz said the Cortina were "perhaps a bit noisy" but not noticeably

"I sometimes think Ford must believe their own publicity—but then you lot do as well, don't you?"—Yorkshire car body repairer.

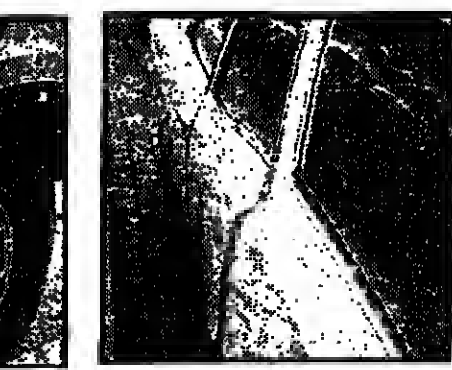
troublesome in service. It would be interesting to know: (a) what Hertz pay for their Cortinas; (b) whether they are random selections from Ford production; (c) how quickly they return cars found to have obvious defects on delivery; and (d) how many cars returned by factors such as the one we compared with a similar period involving the previous Cortina.

One last point: A reader writes to inquire why the replacement of a universal joint on the Mk III costs about £40 compared with the £5 price of doing the same job on the Mk II. The answer is the fitting of a new Hardy-Spicer component.

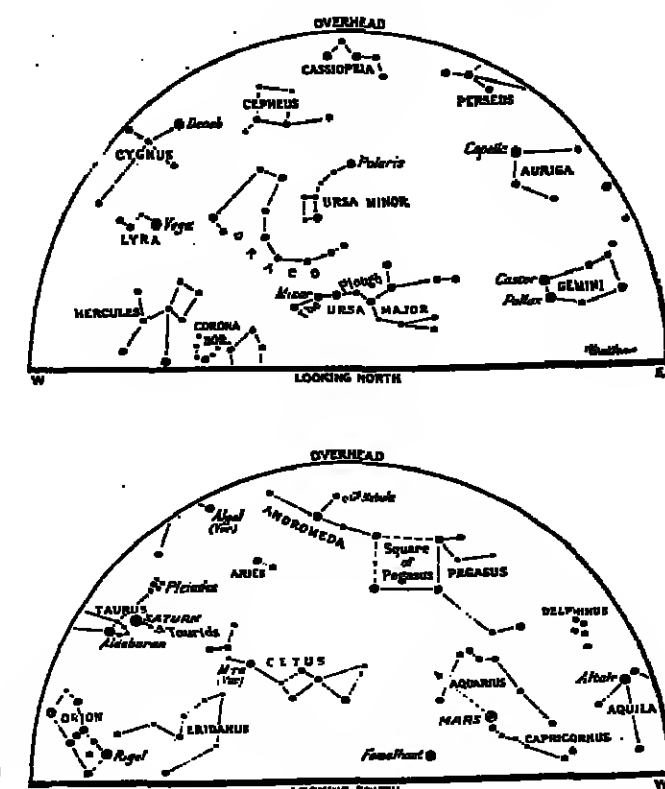
IAN BREACH



ABOVE: Ford's picture of the Cortina Mk III when it was announced last year; — BELOW: Bodywork faults on Mr Shade's 1600 Estate.



THE NIGHT SKY IN NOVEMBER



The maps of the northern and southern aspects of the sky show the planets and brighter stars which will be above the horizon about 10 pm early in November, 9 pm around the middle of the month, and 8 pm towards the end. The arrows indicate the motions of planets during the month.

Beyond the red

by N. G. MATTHEW

THE visible spectrum of sunlight is well known to us all but the spectrum beyond the red, into the longer wavelengths, is not visible but can be detected by its heat. Sir William Herschel in 1800 discovered this radiation as a result of the heating of a thermometer placed beyond the red part of the solar spectrum. However, although some work has been carried out in the infrared over the years, for example the mapping of some 740 infrared lines in the solar spectrum by Langley in 1901, only recently have important developments in this field taken place, as a result of which there has been a surge of interest and investigation.

The slow development has been due to a number of causes. First, the lack of suitable detectors, also the weakness of almost all astronomical sources, and selective absorption of Earth's atmosphere. In the case of the latter there are several regions in the spectrum "windows," where the infrared penetrates our atmosphere. For most of the early work thermal detectors were used, but these have poor sensitivity but recently new semiconductor photodetectors, usually cooled to low temperatures, have been utilised. These include lead sulphide, indium antimonide, silicon, and other semiconductors now being tested. These detectors are very sensitive to particular wavelengths in the near infrared, corresponding to atmospheric "windows," near two microns, three to five microns and around eight microns.

The sun is of course the most powerful source of infrared radiation to us, but observations of the moon and planets in infrared have also been made. In the case of the stars, all emit some of their energy in infrared but only some emit enough to be detectable. Red stars such as Betelgeuse emit strongly in the infrared region of eight to ten microns.

An Edinburgh Royal Observatory team has successfully used a specially designed rapid-scanning infrared Fourier spectrometer mounted on the 74-inch Radcliffe telescope near Pretoria to obtain good infrared spectra of southern stars. The equipment has also been used with the 98-inch Isaac Newton telescope at Herstmonceux, where there are many interesting objects to be investigated, such as the pulsating star R Y Sagittarii, which brightens in infrared as it decreases in optical wavelengths. No doubt some day these objects will be examined in the atmosphere from orbiting satellites. A great field of discovery lies ahead.

The planets Mercury sets soon after the sun at the beginning of the month then progressively later but is badly placed for observation. Venus also sets after the sun but is at a very southerly declination and is poorly placed. However near the end of the month Venus will set about 50 minutes after the sun and will be seen in clear skies although low. It is an object of mag. -3.2. Mars, in Capricornus then Aquarius, is near the south in the early evening and is moving gradually higher although becoming more distant. The planet will fade from mag. -0.7 at the beginning of the month to -0.2 during November. Jupiter, in Ophiuchus, sets before 6 pm on November 1 and progressively earlier. The planet mag. -1.6, may be visible near the west at the beginning of the month, as darkness falls. Saturn is in Taurus and is becoming well placed for observation in the evenings. The planet reaches opposition to the Sun on November 25 and will then be at its brightest, mag. -0.2. The rings are widely open and on clear nights the telescope view of the planet will be very fine. Titan the largest of the satellites, is visible, with a small

telescope when away from the glare of Saturn, as from November 3 to 7, 11 to 15, 19 to 23, and 27 to 30. Those with larger telescopes will see other satellites, and discover the hazy cloud of the planet. Uranus, in Virgo, rises about 4.45 am on November 1 and progressively earlier. It is only mag. 6 and is about eight degrees north-west of Spica. Neptune, mag. 8.5, is near the boundary of Libra and Scorpio, setting about 5.40 pm on November 1, so is not visible at present.

Meteor showers

The Taurids, appearing from the radiant point west of Aldebaran, will be at maximum on November 1 but some may be seen throughout the month. They are very bright. The Leonids, at maximum on the evening of November 17, emanate from inside the Sicel of Leo. These are bright meteors with persistent trains and should be looked for in the early morning hours of November 18.

The stars

The Milky Way arches across the sky from the east, through the south, and down to the west. On clear moonless nights it should be seen with the unaided eye, and binoculars will bring some fine fields into view. In the south the Square of Pegasus and Andromeda are prominent while Aquila and Delphinus decline near the west. Fornax is bright although low in the south, with Cetus above. High near the east the Pleiades shine and the redish Aldebaran, while the brilliant Orion rises in the east. The variable Algol will be at minimum on November 1 about 8.30 pm, on November 21 at 10.12 pm, and on November 24 at 7 pm. In the north Cassiopeia, Perseus, and Cepheus are high with Cygnus and Lyra near the west and Auriga and Gemini near the east. Hercules is now low near the west and The Plough is at the lowest altitude, with Polaris above and Draco between.

Occultations

On November 6 the star Epsilon Geminorum, mag 3.2, will be occulted by the moon at 10.21 pm (Manchester), reappearing 11.16 pm, reapp. 11.16 pm.

Diary

- Nov. 2 Moon at perigee, 233,200 miles.
- 2 Full moon.
- 4 Saturn 7 degrees south of moon.
- 7 Neptune 2 degrees north of Venus.
- 9 Moon at last quarter.
- 14 Venus 1 degree south of Jupiter.
- 14 Moon at apogee, 252,300 miles.
- 15 Mercury 3 degrees south of Jupiter.
- 15 Uranus 6 degrees north of moon.
- 18 New moon.
- 19 Jupiter 5 degrees north of moon.
- 20 Venus 3 degrees north of moon.
- 20 Mercury 1 degree north of moon.
- 23 Mercury at greatest elong: east, 22 degrees.
- 25 Moon at first quarter.
- 25 Saturn at opposition.
- 25 Neptune in conjunction with sun.
- 26 Mars 5 degrees south of moon.
- 30 Moon at perigee, 231,000 miles.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wheels well oiled

Sir,—In a leading article, you blandly assert that "the means to retain parliamentary control can be found." The truth, self-evident from the nature of all political institutions, and from experience of the EEC, is that it cannot and will not be found, because there is no way in which Parliament of a single member-country of a body which is rather more than an alliance and much less than a federation can "control" its processes.

You suggest Select Committees, debates on delegated legislation, and a Statutory Instruments Committee. None of these, nor any other device imaginable, could do more than two things. They could try, in advance of meetings of the Council of Ministers, to brief the appropriate British Minister, as the Agriculture Commission of the Bundestag has tried, and they could discuss post hoc what the Community organs have already decided.

The first, if it really was "control," would tie the hands of Ministers in a way that would

reject, along with nearly every body else. The problem of British membership of the EC is not an easy one, and many of the arguments offered by people on your side deserve respect and careful consideration from those who end by disagreeing with them. The unargued refusal by a once great newspaper to agree that the circle cannot be squared inspires at best sadness and at worst contempt. — Yours faithfully,

William Pickles,
London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Houghton Street,
Aldwych,
London WC2.

Multi-racial read

Sir,—It was interesting to read Geoffrey Sheridan's thoughtful article about racial concepts in educational materials. No one who feels strongly about the needs of children in a multi-racial society would wish to take issue with his main theme. Recently the press has carried certain "horror" tales from textbooks and reference books currently in use in schools and, if these lead authors and editors to be even more critical of the material they produce, then

much good will have come from the publicity.

The comment which might be made is one of emphasis rather than substance. It is easy for any reader to respond to criticism by over-riding self-defence. When a group of leading educational publishers met members of the Working Group for the Eradication of Colour Prejudice no such pose was adopted. Of course, some unfortunate statements are made and some bad books are published, although remarkably few instances have been quoted from books published in recent years. The alternative is a centrally regulated system under which all materials are subjected to censorship. The Working Group did, however, make it very clear that in their view much material now being produced by commercial publishers is excellent.

In the discussions with the Working Group it was held that the problem of emphasis was more serious than that of outright prejudice. Yet it is possible to question how far the publisher is to blame. Many books of world history have, for instance, appeared but the construction of broadly based school courses does pose serious intellectual problems. As Mr Richardson commented, it remains a safer commercial proposition to produce books which centre on British history. Publishers try to give an airing to new ideas and approaches to

teaching, but they do not control the syllabus. Children's trade book publishers are also very conscious of criticisms that their books do not reflect the widest range of social and cultural backgrounds. Two children's librarians have recently been collecting children's books which contain a special contribution in this field. The number of books—both fictional and non-fictional—assembled by them is reasonably impressive. There remains, perhaps, something of a lack of books showing multi-racial situations within our own society. Editors are aware of this need, but the remedy lies only partially with them. They cannot order a novel with black children in it; an author first has to find that book within himself.—Yours sincerely,

Martin Ballard,
Director,
Educational Publishers
Council,
19 Bedford Square,
London WC1.

Maternal rights

Sir,—John Ezard's article about the chances of a successful early life for the illegitimate child is itself emblematic of the reason for the appalling statistics he quotes. There is no reason why a woman who believes that she can bring up

her child alone, providing it with the guidance and stimulation to become a well-balanced and successful individual, should not be able to do so, but she needs a great deal of emotional strength. This strength, so vital to her child's happiness, is continually drained by factors such as the retrogressive attitude of the Ministry of Social Security, which will harass her to reveal her child's paternity so that a maintenance order can be brought against the father; an alien, no doubt, to save the child from the stigma of illegitimacy. It is unfair to the man, who may have had nothing to do with her child; it also makes plain that a woman without a man's support, even if only financial, is not considered capable of making a satisfactory life for herself and her baby.

Nothing saps one's self-confidence more than such an expression of lack of faith by others: it is hardly surprising that many women in this position give up the mental struggle. If later problems with adults maladjusted by their illegitimacy are to be avoided (and these will, should they arise, soon negate the saving made on payments by maintenance orders) the disturbing attitude of those responsible will have to change.

(Miss) Jennifer Plastow,
32 Elsworth Road,
London NW 3.



STAFF ASSEMBLY 'THE TABLE'

The poetry of vision

Caroline Tisdall reports from Ireland on the Rose exhibition

THE CHAIN OF exhibitions in all corners of the Irish Republic from Sligo to Cork and Dublin to Galway which form Rose (the poetry of vision) 71 would be a massive achievement at any time, let alone now. Taken together they provide a unique chance to follow through the course of Irish painting, sculpture, architecture, silver, glass and ceramics from the Middle Ages to 1971. The first Rose International Exhibition of Modern Art from outside Ireland, which formed the backbone of the celebrations four years ago, was an enormous success and a revelation, particularly in terms of colour painting, for many Dubliners. It also achieved its aim of attracting overseas visitors to a show that really did measure up on an international scale.

Rose 71 has been organised on the same principle, propelled by the energy of its chairman Michael Scott. Three prominent museum directors, Pontus Hulten, James Johnson Sweeney, and Werner Seidenbach were invited to select the work of fifty artists. Their aim, in Sweeney's words was "to introduce to the Dublin public art of a quality with which Dublin is unfamiliar." By doing so the hope is that it will "open up to the visitors fresh fields and a wider horizon of aesthetic experience and enjoyment."

It is in fact a magnificent looking exhibition, superbly designed and generously displayed. Never for instance has the impact of Frank Stella's colour been more powerful than here, where it can be seen and

approached from a distance of 70 yards or so. There has been no chance to see Jasper Johns' most recent work in Europe, represented at Rose by the extraordinarily beautiful and satisfying "Voice II", a pale and gently fragmented triptych of this year. And it's good to see a younger painter like John Walker biding his own on an international scale.

It's a show that will prove most rewarding for those most in the know and armed with familiarity, since the choice is a conservative one, introducing a few new Scandinavian names, but no new directions. But as an exhibition intended for a wide public, its main drawback, as reflected in the bewilderment of some of its visitors, lies in the fact that it is, as it claims, some sort of survey. It's like trying to read a poetry anthology straight through from cover to cover at one go. You can hardly expect people to absorb the work of fifty artists, and in this way its open-endedness is self-defeating, and the same criticism can be levelled against it as at the Los Angeles show at the Hayward. You can hardly switch straight from the silliness of Niki de Saint Phalle to the inward and mystical sensations generated by a Rothko, or from the perception of space and weight proposed by Robert Morris to the heavy-handed social realism of Guttuso. Rose's hope will outlive this sort of discomfiture.

Displayed in the same hall is a collection of Viking objects, the most splendid ever gathered together, demonstrating Ireland's links with the Scandinavian world, and act-

ing as a complement to the permanent collection of Irish objects of the same period in the National Museum in Dublin. Through bridle mounts, brooches, reliquaries and inscribed stones you can follow the development of four centuries from clumsy depictions of animals and pagan gods to delicately foliated filigree. None of the objects was produced as art, and the craftsman's effort was always to adapt decoration to function.

Rose got off to a controversial start, and innuendoes in Mr Lynch's opening speech were inevitable: "In the world of art, as in so many other spheres, the rebels of this generation are the conservatives of the next. And in art as in other things there has also to be discipline and authority." But the controversy was due not so much to the troubles in general as to the specific struggle going on in the National College of Art, Dublin. After initial beklings, a student representative was offered the platform to air general grievances about the dismissal of two teachers at the college, allegedly for political reasons, and about the way in which art education as a whole is run in Ireland. The National College was subsequently closed by the police after a student sit-in demanding the re-instatement of the two teachers concerned, and the ceding of control by the Department of Education to a democratically elected student-staff body. Echoes of our own art school/polych debate.

Rose of the Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin, until December.

THERE ARE A LOT of ordinary taken-for-granted things that Alan Hacker can't do, because he spends all his days in a wheelchair, his body paralysed from the chest down. Yet he seems to be in on practically everything that's going on in the British music scene. He's just been elected chairman of the ICA music section and of the British arm of the ISCM, and more famously he has developed a style of clarinet playing which puts him, at least technically, far in advance of anyone else who ever touched the instrument. His next trick, if you believe the published manuals of the clarinet, often is impossible.

Regulars at the Queen Elizabeth Hall will know the sight of Hacker, with chair and battery of clarinets and saxophones, being lifted on to the stage and sharing a private joke with the stewards. He might be there to play in Peter Maxwell Davies's *Fires of London* (once the *Pierrot Players*) or Alexander Goehr's *Music Theatre Ensemble*, both of which he helped to start. His next concert in the hall, today, will be the first appearance in London of his own group, *Matrix*.

Had his grandmother not predicted consumption therefrom, Hacker would have learned the oboe. His father said "learn the clarinet first" and after two years at the Royal Academy he joined the LPO. He stayed for nearly a decade and then five years ago, the thing happened.

"I got this spinal thrombosis. It just happened one day, I got this pain. The doctor said I'd tweaked a nerve. But then later I was teaching, and I felt drunk, all strange. I went outside and got into the car and hardly had the strength to push the pedals. By the evening I couldn't get out of the chair I was in. I was taken to hospital, and they thought I had polio at first. But then they opened my spine and they found this blood clot. They moved it, though this made the paralysis of course. But I'm lucky, really, if it had been a quarter of an inch higher it would have affected my hands."

This was a turning-point in his life in other ways, for about now, in parallel, his technical ideas were developing. And he plunged back in as soon as possible. "I did an intimate concert with tubes and things coming out of me. I was let out of Stoke Mandeville to do it. When I got back I was sick all night. But I had to do it."

He played Harrison Birtwistle's "Ring a Dumb Carillon" then, though the work must have entailed with all the events of that time is Maxwell Davies's formidable "Hymnos" for clarinet and piano. Hacker compares it with the very greatest works for the instrument; to him it was the crucial challenge, the tremendous complementary ordeal. Max started writing "Hymnos" before I was disabled, but I gave the first performance of it afterwards. It's such an emotional experience. . . .

And then, reminiscent about how he used to play rugby as a wing threequarter when he was at Dulwich, he says: "It's the same sort of tension that builds up and spills out just like when you play 'Hymnos'."

Even that athletic schoolboy memory evokes no hint of bitterness. "I'd rather people think of me as just a musician. But because I am lumbered

Mr chairman

Christopher Ford
Interviews clarinetist
Alan Hacker (below)



with being disabled I don't mind it being noted if it encourages other disabled people. You hope that as soon as people start hearing you play they realise you're not worried about being disabled." I was at a rehearsal of the *Fires of London* when they found discrepancies between the score and parts of a new work; each player took his music up to the conductor; the flautist, who happened to be the nearest person, took the clarinet music up: all perfectly natural.

That clarinet part might well have included notes at least an octave higher than the instrument is theoretically able to play. It might also have included chords, and the clarinet is only supposed to play its notes one at a time. The piece would surely have been written with Hacker in mind, for he has joined the distinguished roll of performers who are themselves living inspiration to composers (though for his musicianship rather than his technique, he would like to think).

He demonstrates his virtuosity, but does not find them easy to explain: "When you play a note on any instrument there are many pitches sounding but one pitch is dominant. Play a low note on the bass clarinet, for instance, and you can clearly hear the notes above it. You produce the chord by making other pitches come into greater aural prominence. But how? By playing with different diaphragm pressure. I play with a very relaxed embouchure. I'm the only person I know of who plays as high. Almost everything I do I do with my diaphragm. The only way I can play is from my diaphragm."

He can do still stranger things. The splendid new Unicorn record of Maxwell Davies's "Eight Songs for a Mad King" Hacker has to sustain one note, the F below the treble staff, and at the same time slide up a semitone from the A flat above the staff to the A natural an octave and a higher. He does it without moving his fingers. "You must think the pitch is explained. It's a kind of mind or matter, suggests his wife, He tries to put his technique across to his pupils. "If you're a teacher you must want your pupils to be better than yourself." But can anyone else do a chordal glissando? "Well, no, but I working at it."

The funny thing after all this technique is that his most deeply loved music is Bach's B minor Mass—which doesn't even use clarinets, of course and that technical progress being what it is, he's as likely to be remembered as the man who restored Mozart's clarinet concertos.

For the better part of two centuries this very familiar work has generally been played on the wrong instrument. "When you look at it you see the are times with the bottom chopped off and arpeggios that go down as then go up when you expect them to go further down. In 1907 someone covered a magazine article of 18 containing a review of the first published edition and pointing out errors, but I'd started reconstructing the original before this. Hacker had a bass clarinet made, longer instrument with a slide key near the mouthpiece, going sufficient lower than the normal clarinet to play the notes Mozart must have wanted. Nobody has been able to challenge his findings seriously, yet the dedicated edition still goes on being played. Not without a certain school of impatience, Hacker says: "There are nine recordings of the Mozart concertos in the catalogue—all of them of version now proved to be a publisher's arrangement, with wrong notes at wrong phrasing."

It's with this clear-headedness about first principles that he wheels himself into the ICA and the London launch of *Matrix*. My task at the ICA is to broaden the base of it. I want to see pieces involving professionals as students, art students, people doing mime, schoolchildren. . . .

Shortage of funds means that his first concert there will not be until next year, but *Matrix*, after an early show at the Edinburgh Festival, on September 4, seems a very lively thing. The bass constituents are singer, keyboard, percussion, and three clarinets (or saxophones), the latter allowing a unity tone-colour not found in many such groups. They will open at the Q&A for example, as does a concert by Francesco d'Amico on the three saxophones. (What was that about authenticity?)

"My dictionary says that a matrix is a womb, a place where something is developed. Over the past ten years the task has been to get modern music accepted. Before that it was just thought of as funny. Now let's put it in the context of an enjoyable concert. One of the things I like about music is that it's like more people to enjoy it. It's as simple as that. My own thrilling virtuosity has done a lot towards such enjoyment."

MERCURY THEATRE

Michael Billington

Julia Barry play

JULIA BARRY'S "Peta, Pam and Wendy" at the Mercury is a real collector's item: a farcical comedy about lesbianism that, in its voyeuristic simplicity and verbal corniness, takes one back to a lost theatrical era when "Soldiers in Skirts" and "Ladies Night in a Turkish Bath" were top touring attractions and Phyllis Dixey was regarded as a supercharged sex symbol. To me, it is like a trip back in a time-machine to my own post-war adolescence when I was just discovering there was rather more to the theatre than Shakespeare and Shaw, Birmingham Rep and Morris and Cowley.

Working on "The Boys in the Band" principle, Miss Barry offers us a touristic-eye-view of the homosexual community using a Hampstead party sequence to introduce us to all 57 lesbian varieties: for instance, the statuesque hostess ever ready with a sidelong Tallulah-like gulp ("I shall never forgive myself in the morning," says nervous novice); "Wall try sleeping till late afternoon"; the butch old theatrical pro running a tatty striptease revue and frequently addressed as "Mr"; and the ageing lush who believes sex is bad for one but marvelous for two. As a serious study of lesbianism the play is a non-starter, never capturing the sweet-and-sour quality of Marcus's superb "Sister George", and even as an erotic spectacle, it's pretty low-powered, making a gay all-girls party in Hampstead seem little more arousing than a Conservative women's conference. But it's a play that is hard to dislike if only because of its ceaseless parade of old jokes ("They drank so much vodka last night they were lighting their cigarettes without matches") and its archeological reconstruction of a vanished late-forties theatrical world in which the sight of bare flesh was thrillingly horrific and in which vicars were irrevocably destined to lose their trousers.

RFH/QEH

Robin Denslow

Rock music

FOR THE Moody Blues to appear in Britain is a rare event indeed. They haven't been seen here for well over a year, even though they live in Surrey. Meanwhile, their albums—lavish studio productions, the height of experimentation for middle-brow pop—have been constant best-sellers, though strangely ignored by much of the rock music press.

Saturday's concert at the Festival Hall displayed their curious charm: they are the Ray Conniffs of rock, the band you could take your mother to see. Much of their performance dogged by slight but vital amplification problems was a pale reflection of their albums. It seemed little wonder that

they should keep out of sight if they are one of the last of the recording (as opposed to performing) bands. But towards the end they suddenly found it a lot less rusty and produced about half an hour's worth of good, lush, if over-tasteful rock.

They are all songwriters, with a gift for packaging humble, sentimental songs in a thick wash of luxurious sound—and then introducing a tougher rock riff just when it seems they are going to go completely over the edge. Mike Pinder singing "Melancholy Man" was pure Shirley Bassey and a thousand strings, and the sequence from "Threshold of a Dream" with poems backed by flute and ethereal organ, was somewhat too gushing though admittedly it was all slickly performed. The slightly tougher material (always taut and with perfect harmonies) was far better, and their Timothy Leary song was particularly good.

A few yards away at the Queen Elizabeth Hall there were two packed houses for Ralph McTell. He's just back from America, and with new management and recording company is being promoted heavily in the somewhat unlikely rôle of Britain's answer to James Taylor. He is a delightful performer, but is either being pushed too fast or is taking himself too seriously. His new album "You well-meaning brought me here" includes the most solemn, dull songs he has ever written—his obsession with the mawkish and pathetic is not here lightened by the slightest streak of humour.

Robin and Barry Dransfield, on the same bill, have recently graduated from folk class to concert. They play mostly traditional material, on fiddle and guitar, with fine harmony singing, and were able to transform even "Wild Rover" from drunken pub song to a heart-felt ballad of repentance.

BRISTOL

David Foot

The 'Oz' Trial

THE BRISTOL Old Vic, with this late-night production at the Little Theatre, walks a legal tightrope at a time when the appeal is imminently pending. Richard Neville was there to listen to David Illingworth's edited transcript of the Old Bailey saga, to reassure himself that he need not just bow eloquent he could be in court, and then to take part in the brief open discussion which followed the performance.

Compliments first: this evening of documentary-style theatre served to underline the indeterminate boredom of some preceding examples of the underground stage in Bristol. The "scripts" was often immensely funny and, as Neville said, earned a lot more laughs than in the trial proper. Although inevitably selective, it did not stray unreasonably from objectivity. A group of Bristol Old Vic actors, dressed casually and using a minimum of basic props, read the parts of judge, lawyers, and expert witnesses. It was the predominantly "Oz"-partisan audience which tended to slant the production. The judiciary—and heaven knows, how pompous, pedantic, unworshipful, and reactionary it can be—was always the figure of fun. Here

were the real dangers, in ethical terms, in this production.

Some of the dialogue, especially that involving Rupert Bear's likely age and the extent of his phallic aggression were pure surrealism. Could this have gone on in a High Court of law, we asked ourselves? I should like to discuss the fundamental issues that took the "Oz" men to the Old Bailey in the context of this presentation. But it would be as improper for me to do so here as for the actors to invest their words with nuances or for Mr Illingworth to have concerned himself with any suggestion of interpretation.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

Dieskau/Rampal

IT WAS HARD to tell who was the real hero of this recital evening at the Royal Festival Hall—Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau or his alleged accompanist, the great French flautist, Jean-Pierre Rampal. No doubt it was Dieskau who was primarily responsible for attracting so large an audience for what would generally be regarded as an Elizabeth Hall or even Purcell Room-type programme, but Dieskau's contribution, full-throated and vivid as it was, was confined to only three of the six items, while without a hint of breathlessness Rampal whistled through everything, sonatas, arias and all.

Truth to tell, the first three items, flute sonatas by Blavet and Bach and Handel's aria "Cara Sposa" were the sort of music which in critic-language is usually described obediently as "beautiful," with the underlying hint that it is "boring." One admired the performances but they hardly lifted the music into the genuine beauty which knows no yawn.

But then for a Telemann Cantata which delightfully brought the story of Creation down to domestic scale both Dieskau and Rampal excelled themselves, particularly in the long central recitative where as in *Lieder* Dieskau had the fullest range of expression, matching the words in the subtlest possible way.

COVENT GARDEN

James Kennedy

La Fille

MEMORIES of Frederick Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée" begin to be long. Its choreography, like so much of Ashton's best, has proved to be both personal and adaptable; when it was new, nearly 12 years ago, it seemed that it must belong inalienably to its original cast but since then many of the Royal

review

Ballet's stars and starlets have been tried in it, almost all of them successfully. I don't think, though, I had ever seen a pair quite comparable with the original Lise (Nadia Nerina) and Colas (David Blair) until I saw Lesley Collier and David Wall on Saturday. Wall has been one of the Royal Ballet's leaders, and a fine Colas, for several years; Collier has only recently become conspicuous—in "Anastasia," for instance—and she is an almost brand new Lise. But both are very young and these rôles are for the very young; they have a matching charm, an unforced suppleness of manner and an overall ease of technique. Their performance was exactly right; I particularly liked the occasional touches of comedy which Collier had, apparently, thought up for herself and the unruffled competence with which she disposed of the considerable technical conundrums of the "Fanny Elssler pas de deux."

One of the delights of this ballet is that it contains so many opportunities for comic character dancers as well as for ballroom and partners. Two of the original character dancers, Leslie Edwards and Alexander Grant, were there again on Saturday. Grant's rôle, as Alain the bucolic, reluctant lover, is perhaps the only one in which there has been no really adequate substitute perennial, a river of dance and humour, a treat for everyone and perhaps, for intellectuals on the hunt for a message for our times.

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Falstaff

QUITE A TOSS-UP of course if Mr Glossop could begin to rival the comic essence, the essential *vis comica*, of our three last and best Falstaffs, Geraint, Gobbi, and Stabile, and in the event I must come down on the side of saying that his comedy is still apparently applied from outside like his bulk and does not shine out of him very naturally or idiomatically. All the same, you won't hear me complain of a Falstaff with such a plenitude of sheer vocal means, such a reliable method, and all in all such rich nature and smiling sounds. He was splendid when he swelled out on "Caro mio Signor Fontana," and really quite arresting when, mock pathetic in "Va vecchio John," he solicited our sympathy in the adversity of the wicked world. But Falstaff is no great Falstaff as yet, better in Verdi's tragedies. He is a strong good baritone and a reliable artist and that is not to be sneezed at.

The same rather goes for this Zeffirelli production, now tempered by a shade of Anderson and less vulgar and even a little less tricky than before. In the allegedly bad old days we had productions of "Falstaff" which were merely shabby; could we one day have one which was elegant and just simple? The conduc-

tor was Aldo Ceccato, generally assured and competent, sometimes pushing the score too fast and smothering the singers, seldom catching the subtle magic of the music or making it dance rather than bustle.

The cast was far from ideal, or sounded thus, with some quite preposterous overacting in minor rôles—perhaps taking a cue from Regina Resnik, who was welcome back to Mrs Quickly with her "reverence" (but then she is the sort of grand, voluminous star who can get away with any degree of overacting, so good is she in her own right). But what of the lovers—Byland Davies as Fenton and Elizabeth Robson as sweet Ann Page (in Shakespeare), here Nanetta? Nothing much to report: their music is short in time, but can be made like the world's greatest lyrical poetry. I thought it only adequately done.

CAMBRIDGE

Robin Grosvenor Myer

Trelawny

PINERO'S backstage comedy "Trelawny of the Wells" is a send-up on two levels. It takes off both the kind of melodramatic situation fashionable in the plays of its author's youth and the image of the actor current at the time (a programme note pertinently reminds us of Dickens's Mr Wopsle).

Richard Cottrell, directing the play for the Cambridge Theatre Company at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge, has given us a spectacular production, fast and colourful, full of verve and charm. A strong cast has grabbed its chances with enthusiasm. The egregiously selfless and unsuccessful Tom Wrench could easily be a bit of a wet, but Daniel Massey's energetic performance as a humorously vain and self-important character from the bottom of the treacle well. Helen Wei's genial snublist Jennie Farrott provides a real foil. Alan MacNaughton and John Woodcut conduct touchingly as two obsolete old men, out-of-date actor and retired judge, relics of a bygone age adjusting painfully to the ways of the rising generation. Angela Scouler and Richard O'Malley, the anonymous juvenile and her gauche West End boy friend, carry the serious business as far as it can be expected to go.

There are good cameos from John Cater, Rose Hill, and Betty Hardy, but the performance of the evening comes from Prunella Scales. Her superb timing and sensitive delivery make of the vulgar but good-hearted Avonia Bunn a woman of moving warmth and affection.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Edward Greenfield

Colin Davis

COLIN DAVIS'S translation from the BBC to Covent Garden comes just when his recording career is taking an upward leap. Three major new issues show him at his finest. Summing up his BBC career is a thoughtful and

strong account of Beethoven's "Eroica" with the BBC Symphony Orchestra (Philips 6500 141); Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" comes in a refreshing and intense performance with the Academy of St Martin's and Josephine Veasey as the heroine (Philips 6500 131); most important of all, his finest recorded Mozart performance so far, is a new version of Mozart's "Il Nozze di Figaro" (Philips 6500 127), superbly paced (Philips 6500 014 four discs £7 available from November 12).

These are all satisfyingly "central" performances, readings which avoid idiosyncrasy to an unusual degree yet are compelling and above all energetic. Davis's lack of quirkiness has sometimes seemed a shortcoming. In live performances the interpreter who takes an individual course in a Beethoven interpretation tends to be the man who gets remembered, but on a record which invites repetition there is a strong case for preferring interpretations like Davis's. I find his "Eroica" increasingly satisfying with its wide dynamic contrasts beautifully caught by the recording, and the slow movement of the "Nozze di Figaro" is a masterpiece of a passion to tatters. Go back to DGG or Stoll (CBS) for more weight and drama; go to Klemperer for more weight (HMV); but Davis's record makes a good middle-of-the-road recommendation.

This "Figaro" is particularly welcome, for it has become increasingly difficult to offer firm recommendations in this most universal of musical comedies. Only in May Klemperer came up with a truly great performance (HMV) memorable in every bar, but few will want to hear so weighty a recording every time on record. The Klemperer on Decca is now available in the cheap Grand Opera series of three discs only, still provides a performance that is superb in everything except some of the recitatives but the recording shows its age.

I was worried about Davis's performance in advance, since the cast includes few regular star names. In fact the singers are consistently satisfying all with well-focused voices that can project the notes cleanly and stylishly. The great discovery is the black soprano, Jessye Norman, whose voice is a rich, dark, and steady voice, as deliciously rich and last night of the Proms will remember. Vladimir Gazarov has been heard at Covent Garden, but not so far in this country on record. The clarity and projection and memorably dark tone are coupled with a keen sense of humour, twinkling and smiling. Geraint Evans in the Klemperer set—though at a rather different tempo—he gives a revolutionary seriousness to the "Je vuol ballare" (Yes, I'll play the tune, sir). Mirella Freni provides an obvious star name, but in fact she does not shine above the rest, standing firmly with such colleagues as Yvonne Minton (Cherubino), Ingrid Wigwell (the Countess), and Peter Pears (Don Basilio). Fine playing too from the BBC Symphony Orchestra and excellent recording.

Davis's own vigorous enjoyment comes out not only in the Mozart but in the great Purcell opera too. I hope it means that he will attempt the piece at Covent Garden for though claims of authenticity would not, if such come, be pressed and intense treatment of an epic theme deserves a large theatre.

Some of these records appeared in late editions on Saturday.

The politics of hate

HUMAN BEINGS are interminably exhorted to love one another by persons as diverse as mothers and monarchs, preachers and popes, and pop singers. Love thy neighbour, love thy enemy, make love not war, you made me love you. Love, it appears, is a many-splendoured thing all right, nice work if you can get it but not an emotion presumed indigenous to man, not in any way guaranteed part of his make-up if left as nature, unbounded.

Yet we are all born with a longing to love, small children are endlessly loving, and I have never observed anything about my fellow men that justified so blanket a pessimism. Since the command to love is so repetitious a part of most religions I sometimes see it as just another of the ways in which man (wearing his masochistic God hat) tells himself and his brothers short. And I am constantly amazed at the way in which religious people loudly applaud their peers not for loving other people but for the emphasis they put on "doing for God," what most ordinary people do equally well out of instinctual love for man indeed. It is crossed my mind, in the dark of the night, that the whole carefully structured religious edifice was specifically formed not to help the ordinary person become good but the bad person to become ordinary—how else to explain the general blindness to man's goodness, the accent upon his badness, the amount of rejoicing in the scriptures on account of sinners and prodigal sons rather than your run-of-the-mill nicey?

Man is a gregarious animal, Nature's name for love. He needs close contact with his own species to survive and when he does not have them he suffers and, perhaps, goes mad. Man loves so easily, so naturally that he is a great deal more likely to put himself at risk through love than through love's opposite, hate—the poets talk frequently of dying for love, of hearts breaking for love but there is little enough about hate, other than the bibliography of madness. In fact, man loves so well that he often finds himself unable to hate even those who threaten and oppress him.

So alien is hate to him, so little is he able to stomach his love, that he has invented "principles" to hate instead of people. Lord Longford's favoured precept "love the sinner, hate the sin" is an example of this attitude—it is as if his Lordship thinks (and perhaps he does) that sin exists in its own, nasty sort, chesscloth hanging over our heads, descending at times to make us sin but basically nothing at all to do with us. In fact, of course, there is no such thing as a principle in vacuo; a principle is created by men and acted upon by men and it is sophistry to argue that you hate the principle and not the man.

Love makes cowards of us all. One of the most familiar sights nowadays is the spectacle of two men on television going at each other hammer and tongs, accusing each other of all manner of political crimes and public nuisance. But what do we see as the theme music rises, as the credits roll? These same two men smiling and nodding at each other and if the television programmes of my experience

are any criterion what they are saying is: "Hope I didn't come on too strong there, old man, didn't mean to be rude or anything, quite agree with your point and, anyway, how about a drink?" And I am left on the edge of my chair as their beaming faces fade, left seething and steaming and despairing because men like that are never going to change anything, in Ulster or the Clyde-side, for the poor, the unemployed, the immigrant or anyone in dire need because they love each other too much to hate enough. The same scene takes place daily in the House of Commons: men flay each other in public, on the floor and toast each other later, in private, in the bar, listing the admirable qualities of their erstwhile opponent.

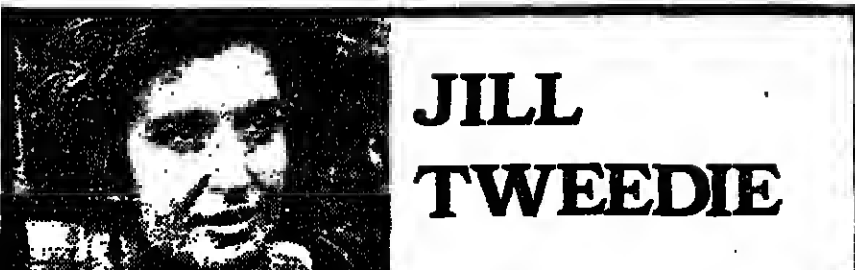
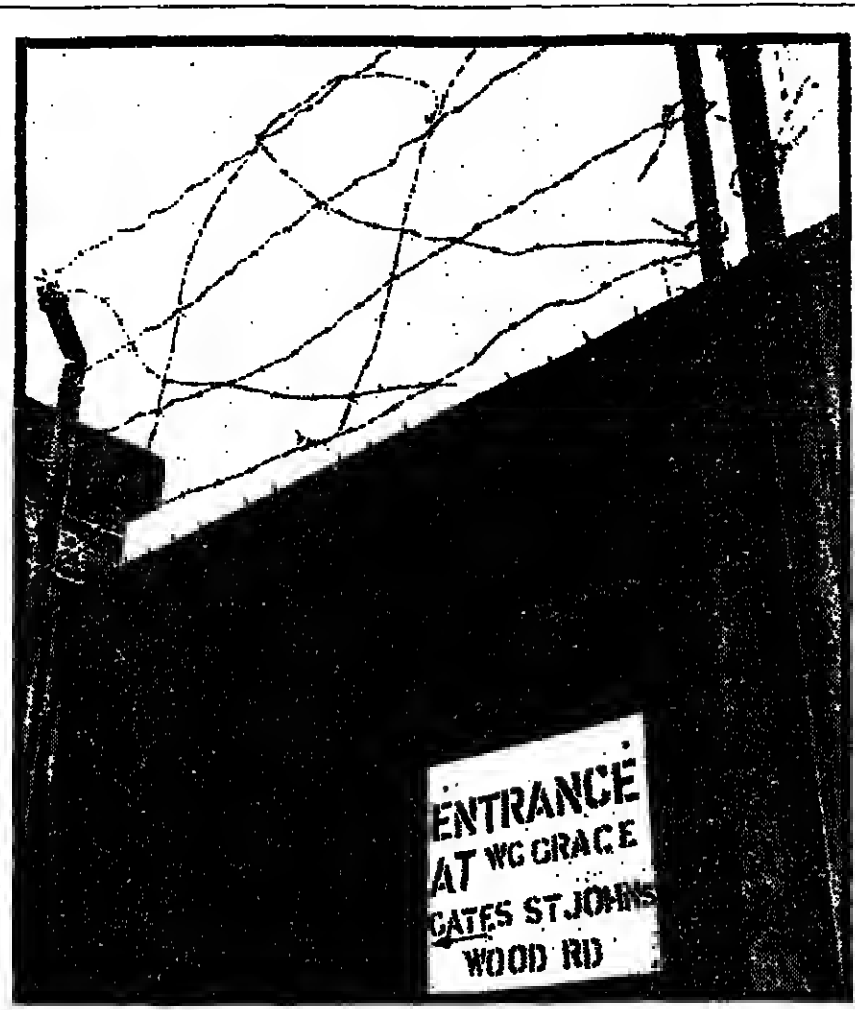
All of which may sound reasonable enough, even praiseworthy and yet, at times, I wonder if it does not lie at the root of why change takes so long, why injustice hangs round our necks like a millstone, why violence takes to the streets—forced out there by the implacable chumminess within.

Many an angry man, seething with hatred (back in his own home town) for the inequalities and poverty he sees around him, fights his way through to a position of some power and, once there, is overtaken by a softening of the heart. He meets, in person, the faces behind the policies he hates and what does he do but like them, warm to them? He may fan his anger for a while, tell himself that the man nodding kindly to him in the corridor is, by his beliefs and actions, directly contributing to the injustices he left behind but slowly, inevitably, the embers burn out the face of the enemy blurs into the features of a personal friend and, all passion spent, he joins the Power Love-In.

Not amused

It happens to us all to a lesser degree. How often have I mentioned to a friend how much I abhor so-and-so's statements and actions, only to have the friend reply "Oh, but so-and-so's really very nice, you'd like him if you met him." Then what recourse do I have, knowing my own weakness, but never to meet him so that I can continue to abhor his actions, unsoftened by his personal charm, fine war record and kindness to dogs? It happens when a friend voices opinions I find harsh, dangerous, unfeeling. I may protest but my need to love and be loved cracks my voice into a placating gentleness, even into laughter, and I am betrayed, I betray, through insufficient anger, I have even suppressed my outrage at everything from anti-semitism to women's inequalities on points of etiquette: after all, he is my host, he is so much older than me, he's so nice in other ways, she is my mother-in-law. Another friend, wiser than I, once advised me not to use logic in arguing with someone whose views I deplored. "What we need to do," he said, "is to make views like racism seem as if he behaved as if he was using four-letter words in a Victorian front parlour. Don't try to convince, just sweep up your skirts and ask the person to leave the room because you are not amused."

Recently a black man wrote to me



about his feelings for white people. He said: "I hate them for making me hate them"—so much against the grain goes hate. In fact, so far as I have observed, the main problem for organised black people is not hating white men but loving them. They gather together, not to plot their downfall but to try, through a sort of group-therapy, to expunge at least for a while this paralyzing love. It can be no coincidence that in many protest groups the insults most feared have not to do with hate but with love (you nigger-lover, you white-lover, you pig-lover). The biblical command "Love thy enemy" is carrying coals to Newcastle: the problem for the oppressed is much more likely to be learning sufficient hatred to get out from under.

To understand all is to forgive all and to change nothing at all.

PETER HAIN, at twenty-one, already knows a fair amount about hatred and anger. Brought up in South Africa, he has hated apartheid ever since he can remember and after his arrival here in 1966 began to channel that hatred to effective ends, culminating in the successful campaign to stop the South African cricket team playing in Britain. Since then he has had reason to feel what he calls the "cold, calculating hatred" of the right-wing establishment.

The one thing they could not swallow was the fact that we won. The British establishment has an enormous ability to absorb protest as long as it remains just protest and everyone from Mr Vorster to the M.C.C. would have been quite happy if we had just paraded up and down outside Lord's—in other words, remained impotent. But we did the unforgivable: we achieved our target and, off-hand, I'd say we were virtually the only protest group for some time that have done that, other than the London Squatters. And since then, the anger directed at me personally and against the whole campaign has been quite virulent. Our public meetings are broken up by groups of Tories and fascists—well, I lump them all together because they all ask the same questions in the same outraged tones. Oh if you want to talk about hatred then you have to talk about the Right. They really hate, and emotionally, not logically. The outbursts in some newspapers after the cancellation were so hysterical they were hard to believe.

Mr Hain uses the word "hate" when he talks of apartheid but otherwise prefers to describe his feelings about the complacency of society, the very structure of society, rather as "intense frustration."

"I think it's very important not simply to vent one's moral anger on some useless activity—there's no point in losing sleep over Bengal when it does no one any good. When I started getting involved in political action I was constantly angry but not I try to make the effort to drive certain issues from my mind because I don't have the time or the resources to take on everything. But I feel anger, still, when I see Lord Home pretending he's not appeasing racism when he talks about Rhodesia or when Heath shows such an arrogant disregard for black people over the arms to South Africa issue."

He is also very aware of the difficulty in maintaining anger when faced with individuals rather than a system or principle and considers himself in the front line of the absorption process—"Invitations to lunch and all that sort of thing."

"Meeting people face to face does

make protest harder. There's the situation within the Liberal Party: Young Liberals are often highly incensed about individuals in the party leadership but it's not easy to express that anger publicly when you know you're going to meet them personally, next day, at a meeting. In fact, I believe part of the success of the Stop the Seventies Tour campaign was because we never communicated directly at all with the other side. If I'd been asked to Lord's for discussion I wouldn't have refused but, in many ways, the fact that they never asked and we never met made it easier to keep teeth in the campaign."

Why was such hatred aroused by this one comparatively small success (though in South Africa the impact was far larger)? George Hahn, an American film-maker living here, has made a film, "Ashes to Ashes," about cricket in England, spurred on by his sudden observation that Lord's cricket ground looked not unlike a concentration camp, surrounded as it is by barbed wire, broken glass and an astounding number of prohibitive posters. His film traces some of the lesser known facets of cricket and the game emerges from his analysis as a somewhat sinister and uneasy ritual. Indeed, sport in general—on the surface so healthy and innocent a pastime—has rather murkier aspects to it than are often imagined. The vandalism that so often accompanies football matches points up the obvious fact that sport serves as an unparalleled outlet for diffuse hatreds and frustrations and it is easy to see that, say, Brazil's national football obsession is not unconnected with the poverty and misery of too many of the population. A convenient device, sport, to divert attention from a repressive regime and equally convenient as a political device: witness Mr Nixon's recent move to send ping-pong teams to China.

Prosecution fund

So people who believe sport to be outside politics, floating in rarefied air above the less admissible human emotions, are perhaps a little naïve. It seems quite possible that the cancellation of the Seventies Tour provided an opportunity for those emotions to be channelled on to members of the campaign. Peter Hain now faces a private prosecution brought by a Mr Francis Bennion, with some twenty conspiracy charges named in his actions. Early in July Mr Bennion toured South Africa, was greeted as a hero with banner headlines in the newspapers, and his efforts, particularly with the South African Rugby Board, have already raised something like £3,000 for the "Hain Prosecution Fund," backed in this country by the Society for Individual Freedom and the Monday Club.

With this in mind Lord Avebury (Eric Lubbock, ex-Liberal MP) along with sponsors as diverse as the Bishop of Stepney and Johnny Dankworth have recently started the Peter Hain Fund, anxious that financial penalties should not fall on Mr Hain in particular when so many others were associated with him in his campaign. Their particular concern is that if Mr Bennion's action were to succeed, "a judicial precedent would have been created that may have serious implications for any future non-violent action on a moral issue." Cheques should be made payable to the Peter Hain Fund and sent to High Elm Farm, Downe, Orpington, Kent. Fair play chaps, it's only a game; play up, play up, and all that rot, and may the best man win?

WAROOMSHKA

1-11-71

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YOU SAVE NOTHING!! YOU GREEDY LITTLE...

SO THE GOVT. SAVES! LIKEWISE THE NICE RICH CHILDREN OF GENTLE FOLK!

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THIS MAKES THE MILITANTS ANGRY... MORE EXTREMIST!

SO WE CALL IN THE ARMY!!

AND WE'RE SHOT OF THEM ALL!! SCACKLES SCACKLES

UNWORTHY OF FUNDS!

FURTHER COMIC CUTS NEXT MONDAY!

DISPOSABLE seems to be a word which is rapidly acquiring a double meaning. In bleak reality it has come to mean that you pass your garbage on to somebody else to dispose of and if said garbage proves to be indestructible well, it's tough on the landscape.

The laughable part of all this anti-conservationism was highlighted last week by the situation Boots got itself into. Boots sells washing-up liquid called Kudos in half-gallon polythene containers as well as small, squishy packs. The large containers are, naturally, non-returnable because Boots thinks that the washing and transportation of used containers would cost too much. So in Newcastle, half-gallons of Kudos are in short supply because there has been a temporary hold-up in production of containers.

Asked if Boots felt any sense of responsibility for the environmental hazard their Kudos jars present, their spokesman said he couldn't really answer the question officially but didn't check out that everybody should be educated more in the preservation of the countryside etc., etc.?

Yes, Clifford's Dairies, for one. Clifford's are experimentally delivering 30,000 plastic bottles of milk a week to the residents of Henley-on-Thames. When they are empty, the council dumps the bottles on the corporation tip at Assendon on the edge of the Chilterns. Mr John Clifford pointed out that the 30,000 bottles represented the same weight of rubbish as the old glass bottles which were broken or simply not returned—though in those terms thirty plastic bottles equals one glass one. Clifford's have also said that the plastic can be incinerated (in expensive machinery which Henley does not have) or shredded up to be used in road-building. Naturally there is no suggestion that Clifford's should set up a shredding plant and deal with their own rubbish. They could do with something to offset the costs since plastic bottling comes to about 21p more per gallon than glass.

Meanwhile the hurgers of Henley are organising themselves. Tonight there is an environmental protest meeting at the Town Hall (8 p.m.) and they are collecting as many plastic bottles as they can find and returning them, in true Friends of the Earth style, to Clifford's.

THE RETAIL Trading Standards Association has jumped with both heavily-booted feet on the heads of newspapers and magazines which publicise special offers to their readers. At the association's annual general meeting, the chairman, Mr Maurice Catesby, said that too many offers were "either misdescribed or grossly over-valued in comparison with similar merchandise in retail shops." He thought that publishers should be made to feel more aware of their obligations under the Trade Descriptions Act rather than passing the blame for poor goods on to the suppliers.

The RTSA has given special attention to the "Daily Mirror's" offer of a pair of pillows; cost £1.97. It checked identical pillow prices with three London stores and one shop in the West Country. The retail prices came out at £1.79, £1.90, £1.80, and £1.68 respectively.

For good measure, says the association's bulletin, "the Children Research Section of the RTSA Testing Laboratory tested one of the 'Daily Mirror' pillows to ensure that its fill-

CHECKOUT
edited by Elisabeth Dunn

This is a bus. But think of it as a phone box.

This is the London Transport "exact fare campaign." It's hopeless over long distances and you get six wrong numbers in a row

ing conformed with the statement on the label to the effect that the filling was in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 1877. This lays down the standard of cleanliness needed to ensure that regulations under the Rag Flock Act are met in the interest of public hygiene. The pillow failed the test relevant at the time of the offer."

CHECKOUT'S Policeman of the Year Award goes to an unknown traffic cop. Left behind in a café on the M1 by her coach to Leicester, a desperate traveller called the police. An officer came along in a white speed car and, warning her against looking at a speedometer, drove her northwards in pursuit of the bus. Since her eye never left the clock, she remarked nervously at 120 mph that they might as well switch the siren on, which he did. But even that failed to catch the bus though further police action managed to get the lady's luggage off the coach and locate somebody who could collect her from the hard shoulder.

THE JET petrol station at Bookham, Surrey, along with its fellows in other parts of the country, is currently making a special offer of a free gallon of petrol with every gallon of oil bought. The cost of this advantageous package is £1.25. But economically-minded motorists in the area have pointed out that before the special offer came into effect, the oil cost only 99p.

Comoco, the company which owns Jet stations, explained that the recommended retail price of the oil was £1.25 but that a lot of garage managers preferred to reduce their profit margin and charge 99p. Which for a start the others must be making on it. "But what's happening here," said Comoco's PR man, "is that while he's been making no profit on the oil, he's now taking his margin on the oil and losing it on the petrol, the other side of the forecourt." All most confusing and really, in the long run, not all that advantageous.

GASEOUS coincidences: "At best conversion is an inconvenience to customers and can sometimes present difficulties," warning letter from the North-eastern Gas Board.

"After two years of 'conversion' after writing innumerable letters and getting no replies; after employing a solicitor when gas leaks became so bad that our lives and property were in danger; after refusing to pay our gas bills and in desperation, after putting in a claim of expenses, we get an apology? An explanation? No. A letter from a gentleman called the Service Representative to say: I am instructed to advise you that the Board cannot agree to making a special offer of a consumer of the Eastern Gas Board's supply.

Grievances against area gas boards can be aired at the local consultative council whose address should be displayed in all gas showrooms. Whether said grievances can be allayed or not is another matter.

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Across the party lines

Is it sensible or right to try to unite the Labour Opposition on a hard anti-Market line? Mr Wilson usually leaves his options open but in his speech at Huddersfield on Saturday it is hard to see what loopholes he left for compromise. Coming after Mr Benn's invitation to constituency parties to set up something akin to courts martial of pro-Market Labour MPs, Mr Wilson now says that the parliamentary party's conscience clause does not extend from a matter of principle to its practical consequences. The Labour MPs who voted for Europe on Thursday will now be told to vote against the legislative means of bringing it about. Abstentions will not do.

The parliamentary system needs a viable and credible alternative to the Government of the day. For that reason alone it is undesirable to have the Labour Party in deep and prolonged disarray. But can the divisions be bridged by draconian discipline? Possibly for a time, but it is not the way to heal them. For it is the deep conviction of the 69 Labour MPs who voted alongside Mr Heath and his Conservatives for going into Europe that this is a crucial decision that must be taken. Few of them can now be expected to change their minds. This cannot be hidden by a show of discipline. Are those who think and feel this way to be silenced or driven out of the Labour Party? And would that leave the Labour Opposition as a credible alternative Government?

It is understandable that the Opposition should want to exploit the Heath Government's insecure majority for the passage of the legislation which must accompany the decision to join

the EEC. It is legitimate for Labour to try to hold up the rest of the Conservative programme to be announced in the Queen's speech tomorrow. But to ask the pro-Market Labour MPs to wreck the legislative means for joining Europe is to take political expediency too far.

Tactics as cynical as that would not necessarily win any credit for Labour. The debate on Europe may have left the electorate bored, puzzled, and suspicious, but there is equally a chance that the voters will now say, having taken the decision, let's get on with it—just as they will remember that it was Labour's intention when in office to take Britain into Europe. Furthermore, Labour has to reckon not only with the MPs who, with varying degrees of conviction, think it in the national interest to join the EEC; in the country there must be some hundreds of thousands of Labour voters who are also pro-European and deeply disenchanted with the performance of the party this summer.

The sensible course for Labour is to recognise that Europe is a quite distinctive and exceptional cross-party issue. After all, it has already produced such improbable associations in the voting lobby as Benn and Bullus, Foot and Fell, Mikardo and Nabarro, Peart and Powell, Shore and Sorel. It is not only Labour that has been falling apart, but the party system itself. That is to be expected from time to time on great issues that do not fit the familiar party lines. But it will not re-establish convincing party alternatives to pretend that differences over Europe can be hidden away and forgotten. On the contrary, this could confirm the misleading idea that Labour is the party that is against Europe.

Disillusioned about aid

The decision of the United States Senate to reject the foreign aid programme is more a matter of disappointment than isolationism. In the short term it was sparked off by what Mr Nixon termed "the undignified actions" of some delegations celebrating the US defeat over the admission of China to the United Nations at the expense of Formosa. This brought deeper feelings of disillusionment to a head which produced the incongruous situation of liberals and conservatives acting in concert in the Senate. Senator Church outlined the misgivings over aid. On one level he asked whether the returns on US aid had been worthwhile. On another, he said, "In the name of preserving peace, we have waged an endless war; in the guise of serving as sentinels of the 'free world' we have stood watch while free Governments gave way to military dictatorships. . . . American aid spread far and wide (has) failed to narrow the gap between the rich nations and poor."

The muddle into which the US has got itself is exemplified by the China vote at the UN. The whole process leading logically to Chinese admission was, after all, creditably set in motion by President Nixon. The commitment to Formosa meant the inevitable formulation of a "two-China" policy. But given Peking's well-known position on this, the UN debating and admission procedures, and that the essential problem was one of Chinese representation at the UN, and not of admission or expulsion, the United States was backing a non-starter. There is no doubting the seriousness of the efforts the US exerted to

keep Formosa in. But the wavering voters had doubts about their sincerity while Mr Kissinger was negotiating in Peking at the time of the voting.

The US error was to regard many of the votes for China's admission as defections. It reflects a deep misunderstanding of the dilemma of the Tunisians, Moroccans, and Turks. Were they to vote for what seemed reasonable, or how to the risk of losing foreign aid from the United States? Their response compounded American disenchantment that 25 years of generous and abundant aid had not produced gratefulness, that it had led to the disappointments and tragedies of Vietnam, and that it had not brought allies, particularly in Europe, to be prepared to take on a greater share of the economic and military burdens of the world's (self-appointed) policeman. These factors, and the increasing pressure of the need for attention to domestic problems, led Senate liberals and conservatives to signal an end to an era of US aid.

However, it is still unlikely that US aid will be ended. The Senate vote may have killed the aid bill in this form, but there are still Congressional procedures by which it can be resurrected in other forms. There are some £2,000 millions still to be spent from previous, unaltered allocations. The United States is not going to withdraw from supporting its mammoth overseas commercial interests. Furthermore, this action by the Senate flies in the face of everything President Nixon is trying to do in foreign policy. But if aid is to continue, it will have to be on the basis of a different understanding by the United States.

More homes for more jobs

Several million people in Britain need new homes. They include the outright homeless, those who live in slums and those living in substandard, overcrowded accommodation. There are, according to the latest count, some hundreds of thousands of building workers at present out of work. This waste of resources is a social scandal. But will it receive serious consideration when Parliament reassembles tomorrow? Will proposals to tackle the housing and unemployment problem on an emergency basis be included in the Queen's Speech? They should be. At present the state of the housing programme is receiving far too little attention from politicians both in Government and Opposition. The Department of the Environment is prone to take comfort in the improving statistics for private housing completions. This is to be welcomed. But it does not compensate for the much bigger, and continuing, fall in public sector house building. By the end of 1971 total house completions are likely to be even lower than the 1970 figure of 350,000, which was the worst for eight years.

The Government will claim that it is doing its best to encourage local authorities to live up to their responsibilities. The new Housing Act

to be announced this week will force up council rents in many parts of the country. According to Government reasoning this should increase finances for more house building. In recent months the Government has also increased central exchequer finances to local authorities, some of which can be used for the house programme. But will the local authorities use the extra available finance to increase their housing commitments? There are signs that some authorities will prefer to use it to keep down what they fear may be politically suicidal rate demands next year. A crash housing programme runs into other difficulties. Building needs land. Buying the land, especially by compulsory purchase, is both expensive and indefinitely time consuming. Then there are the delays in designing and planning.

On top of the administrative delays there are also suspicions that some local authorities are ideologically less than enthusiastic about a bigger public housing drive. That is why an emergency house building programme may have to become the responsibility of a central Government agency rather than the local authorities. If this Government wants to register its concern about either housing or unemployment the time has come for emergency measures on both scores.

A COUNTRY DIARY

WESTMORLAND: The commissioning this weekend of the huge, underground pumping station near Gale Bay means that Manchester Corporation can now take an average, throughout the year, of 25 million gallons of water a day—and still leave Ullswater an unspoiled lake. You can't really see where Manchester has been—the cows graze contentedly above the buried machinery—and the second largest stretch of water in England, and perhaps the most beautiful, is still not a reservoir, and never will be. This could be the most satisfactory, from the public's point of view, of Manchester's often stormy adventures in the Lake District which have lasted nearly 100 years, and if the city do as good a job, or better, with their Windermere scheme, due for completion next year, they could even be welcomed into the bosom of local society. Indeed, we are almost back in 1892 when the redoubtable Canon H. D. Rawnsley, who had led the opposition to the Thirlmere project, was apparently so satisfied with the final result that he proposed the toast to the waterworks committee at the official lunch—and even wrote four sonnets for the occasion. But Ullswater is a vastly better job than Thirlmere or Haweswater, which are major reservoirs and dead lakes, for Manchester has learned many lessons in the past 80 years, the main ones being that national amenities are sacrosanct and that public opinion can overthrow the biggest battalions. So the city, soon to retire from the scene, is no longer the villain of the piece but, standing in the wings for its entrance, is the new Demon King—the Water Resources Board—with half a dozen nasty looking bombs up his sleeve.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN.

THE MOST depressing fact about the articles, letters and resignations over art schools in the polytechnics is that they have all been so conscious of damage. Scarcely anyone has remembered the opportunities either now or in terms of what might have been. Yet those of us who support the creation of polytechnics certainly hoped for the help of the colleges of art in creating "comprehensive academic communities." It was not that we expected the artists to civilise the rude mechanicals or bring a little culture to "mere" vocational education, but that we were attracted by the colleges' distinctive educational goals and practices.

Their students were the first to criticise the curricula and purposes of higher education. Their staffs had come quickly to terms with the new generation. The artists had much to teach. We even hoped they themselves might gain, from joining "polytechnics and from sharing the more independent governing bodies the new institutions were to have.

The artists now believe that these hopes have proved cheats. But it is by no means clear that they are the only victims. A consciousness of insensitivity and lack of understanding is not unknown among the principals and staffs of other constituent colleges. Heads of other departments have felt the growth of bureaucracy and "management" of an indifference to their particular goals and needs and of a sense that decisions about them are taken on less than relevant grounds. And the tragedy is that all this was foreseeable, and foreseen, as soon as the polytechnic policy was announced in 1966.

The chief reason why things have gone wrong is that the Department of Education and Science thought that establishing polytechnics was just an administrative exercise. In the early days the chief energy of Ministers and their officials was devoted to ensuring that the new institutions had satisfactory independent governing bodies with real power and including staff representatives.

But very little thought was given to the question of what these governing bodies were going to be governing. What sort of institutions were they going to be?

In its Notes for Guidance on preparing schemes for polytechnics the local authorities were offered only five lines on "long-term development." No proposals for this were required, and plans for development had

The lost opportunities



TYRRELL BURGESS on what went wrong with the polytechnics

to be within existing accommodation and that known to be coming into use. It was again a purely administrative approach. The height of the Department's aspiration was to rationalise past and current developments.

This was no way to establish distinctive and self-confident academic communities, nor to encourage genuine cooperation.

Only a few years earlier, the new universities had all been started through academic planning boards which established in general terms their objectives—an exercise which was recognised to be indispensable.

The polytechnics, being founded from existing institutions, often by amalgamating several colleges, needed to consider their planning even more, and in such a way that each constituent part could make its own distinctive contribution. Each polytechnic should have been required to work out its educational objectives and the means by which it proposed to achieve them. It should then have said what these implied for staff, accommodation, laboratories, libraries, amenities—and government. The fact that

proposals for physical plant and methods of government were made "in vacuo," without being rooted in educational need, meant that they could not hope to be appropriate for the developing institutions or for their constituent parts.

The Department, however, believed that there was no sense in planning, indeed no way of planning, until the new directors and governing bodies were installed. It did not seem to realise that this implied a view of polytechnic administration which was authoritarian, bureaucratic and thus inappropriate in an institution of higher education. There was no reason why the existing staff of the institutions concerned could not have produced academic development plans, with consequential proposals for governing bodies, relations between faculties and the rôle of the director.

Some such process was absolutely essential for institutions being established by amalgamation. I remember writing in *The Guardian* (May 23 1968), "Those polytechnics which are to be made up of dis-

parate colleges (of technology, art and commerce, are in desperate need of such an exercise. At present, many of them cannot bring themselves to talk to one another. Disaffection and low morale are spreading. Getting these groups of colleges, whose amalgamation so far looks like an administrative convenience, to produce from within academic development plans could transform a departmental disaster into an educational advance."

At the time I suggested ways in which this could be done, involving the establishment of a polytechnic academic board which would advise the Secretary of State that development plans were acceptable before a polytechnic was formally designated. This was not done—on the ground that the polytechnics did not yet exist. Well, now they do exist, they have their faculty committees and academic boards, and although it will now be very much more difficult, they can be asked to plan their own development. They should, certainly, be required to produce academic development plans during this academic year.

What is more, these plans will need to be externally validated—otherwise there is a continuing danger that the artists and others will find themselves overlaid. There are plenty of precedents for this in higher education, from the old national certificate schemes to the Council for National Academic Awards and the Summerston Council. A national and independent board for validating polytechnic development plans is now essential. Nor does the case for it rest on a view that the polytechnics are somehow incompetent (any more than the planning boards of universities assumed incompetence there). It is simply a device for ensuring that a necessary job is done in a productive way.

I would myself go further and argue that one of the board's criteria for judging plans should be their compatibility with the policy of successive governments for the development of the public sector of higher education. And I would make future building programmes depend upon the production and validation of plans. That this will seem shocking at this stage to large numbers of people in the polytechnics is a measure of the opportunities lost since 1966. The art college rumpus suggests that these opportunities are about to be lost, for ever.

Time to reassess police problems

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—In July, 1969, Mr Callaghan, then Home Secretary, announced a review of police complaints procedure. He invited the Police Advisory Board to submit recommendations and he subsequently extended the invitation to other interested organisations and individuals. He was responding to a call for the independent review of police complaints, launched by the Parliamentary Civil Liberties Group and supported by 170 MPs of all parties.

Mr Maudling has never publicly repudiated the commitment to report back to Parliament yet, by the autumn of 1971, no statement has been made. There have been only one or two press leaks on the Police Advisory Board's recommendations and the announcement by Scotland Yard that a special complaints department for the Metropolitan Area is to be established under the direction of a senior police officer. This proposal is hardly revolutionary since Scotland Yard already has a complaints department under civilian direction.

I am prompted to draw attention to the Home Secretary's discreet silence by recent

reports of large-scale corruption in the New York police force. The potential for corruption is intrinsic in the rôle of the police, and it would be a great mistake to say it could not possibly happen here.

Police corruption in the widest sense can flourish when there is a high level of criminality, a lack of accountability and control, reluctance on the part of Government or the courts to act decisively, an absence of any independent review procedure, an esprit de corps that places loyalty to colleagues before the public interest, the elevation of a force to the status of a "sacred cow" above public criticism and debate, deterioration in the quality of recruits and an official furtiveness that throws a veil of secrecy around police affairs.

Some of these conditions exist in Britain today. In addition, existing confidence is being severely strained by prosecutions against police officers, by the rumours which have accompanied them, and by the obsolete and inaccurate views which characterise most of the public statements made by senior officers.

The time for an honest, searching and rational assessment is long overdue. Fortunately

at this can be done without undermining police morale or public confidence. The police in Britain have a creditable record of efficiency and integrity which, in spite of police fears to the contrary, has helped to achieve an unequalled level of public respect.

With this foundation, it should be possible to ensure that existing standards are maintained and, where necessary, improved. The introduction of an independent system for reviewing police complaints would be a useful start. Strenuous efforts should be made to improve the quality of recruits and of training within the force. The failure of graduate entry schemes is ominous. There is no reason why, given

intelligent leadership, an improved career structure, and an increased emphasis on the social sciences in police training at every level, the force should not be made attractive to the many young people who want to serve the community. Above all, the police themselves, and the Home Office, must be persuaded to move away from their defensive position and positively encourage a wider interest in policing and the problems facing the force. After all police problems are, our problems. They should be shared.—Yours faithfully,

Tony Smythe,
General Secretary,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
London NW 1.

A woman's unequal equality

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr Tupper (October 29) claims to support the "establishment of the absolute equality of men and women." Yet, when he states that a man's property is his own and that a woman, in claiming alimony, is trying to have it both ways, he overlooks the following facts:

1. Marriage is a partnership.
2. Women relinquish their earning power outside the home when they devote themselves to careers as wives and mothers.
3. A massive theft has been perpetrated on women: (a) Of property which, until the nineteenth century, Married Women's Property Acts, accrued to her husband on marriage. She could be turned out relatively penniless; (b) Of a fair return for work. Women's average industrial wage is half that of a man; (c) Of maintenance of children on separation or divorce. The near impossibility of enforcing

these payments and their widespread evasion is a known scandal.—Yours faithfully,

Marjorie D. Hollowood,
Blackmoor Paddock,
Haldish Lane,
Sharnley Green, Surrey.

Sir,—I wonder who Andrew Turek would suggest should support a mother and her children, if not that mother's lawful husband?

When a woman marries and has children she puts herself at risk financially, and her chances of bettering her position in a career are seriously jeopardised. It is not the women in my experience who want it both ways, but the men—who are too immature to recognise their responsibilities.—Yours faithfully,

Annabel Geddes,
The Gingerbread Group,
Box 70,
7 Webb Road SW 11.

EEC: an electoral hazard

Sir,—Peter Jenkins (October 28) refers to the loss to the European Community if we in the Labour Party do not work to make more democratic the structure of the institutions.

One point on which I have seen little comment is the implementation of the declaration which the Labour Government made in May 1969 at the time of the visit of the Italian President to this country: "The European Communities must be sustained by an elected Parliament."

Britain, like France, Germany and Italy, will be entitled to 36 members in the European Parliament. If they are to be

directly elected it will mean constituencies of about 14 million people. It would cost a huge sum of money merely to get the names of the candidates known in constituencies of this size and we could easily run into the problems which face the USA today where a millionaire has a long start in the race for the Senate because the expenses are so great.

We must use our influence to see that from the beginning it is agreed that public money be used, as in Germany, to finance these parliamentary elections.—Yours faithfully,

(Sir) Geoffrey de Freitas,
House of Commons.

The Economist

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Europe:
Let's avoid
America's mistakes

And now for some
government
decisions about
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Birmingham Blues

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Michael Joseph



PETER JENKINS

Which way will the centre slide?

plain at Whitworth on Friday night and are prepared to return to the fold on the terms previously outlined by the party chairman, Mr Douglas Houghton. This fold, however, they expect to be a moderate one in which as moderates, they can live with their moderate heads held up.

Mr Wilson in his speech at Huddersfield on Saturday evening demanded additional assurances of future good behaviour. Mr Jenkins has left blurred the question of whether Labour's pro-marketisers might in future feel entitled to abstain. Mr Wilson demanded no more abstentions. Mr Jenkins, while expressing his desire for the breach to be healed, said that it could not be done if the party in the year ahead concentrates its main effort on the one issue on which it could not agree — the Common Market.

But Mr Wilson repeated his assertion that Mr Heath was at the beginning of his Common Market difficulties and not at their end. "He cannot carry entry into Europe on Tory terms," on the basis of the votes of Tory members of Parliament. The clear message of Mr Wilson's speech was that the price of entry back into the fold has to be higher than the price Mr Jenkins has yet indicated he is prepared to pay.

The key to the whole matter, as always in the Labour Party, is the Centre — that section of the party which Iain Macleod used to describe as its blanching. On the Left there are about 70 MPs who would love to see heads roll for the breach to be healed. On Thursday there were 89 who were prepared to defy a three-line whip and about the same number, although not exactly the same people, con-

stitute a hard core who would go to the barricades for Mr Jenkins as deputy leader of the party. In the middle are more than 100 MPs, the silent majority of the Labour Party, who will now decide not only the deputy leadership, and the party's immediate response to the crisis which has come upon it, but also settle the question of what sort of party it intends to remain or become.

The immediate reaction of the Centre will not necessarily be the same as its long-term reaction. For example, its present anger or dissatisfaction with what happened on Thursday night could result in Mr Jenkins not being re-elected deputy leader — even if Mr Jenkins and his friends are correct in judging that by next February the Centre of the party will lack enthusiasm for staying up all night with Mr Foot and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn in

a clause by clause, line by line rear-guard action against the Common Market legislation in unwholly alliance with Mr Enoch Powell and Sir Gerald Nabarro. The probability that Mr Foot will add his name to the list of candidates for the deputy leadership may make it more difficult for Mr Jenkins to win simply by default of Mr Foot or Mr Benn.

At the moment the shape and mood of the blanching is as much a mystery to the participants as it is to the commentators. The pro-market rebels believe that they have demonstrated themselves to be a powerful section of the party. They insist that they have acted above board throughout and that Mr Wilson and Mr Robert Mellish, the chief whip, have only themselves to blame for not believing the head counts which were communicated to them. The

rebels hope that the centre of the party will recognise their bona fides and have no wish to upset the balance of the party between Left and Right and no appetite for prolonging the Common Market row.

Others interpret it differently. They report that the centre is genuinely angry and will be in much closer sympathy with Mr Wilson's peace terms than Mr Jenkins's. They will take the view that Mr Jenkins's difficulties are largely of his own making and that it is now for him to reconcile himself with the party and not for the party to reconcile itself with him. One of Nye Bevan's remarks is recalled: "You can't have your crown of thorns and your 30 pieces of silver."

The danger for the Labour Party is that the centre will act too late or not at all to save the party from internecine war between Right and

Left factions. In the Shadow Cabinet Mr James Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Anthony Crosland will probably club together in an attempt to steer some sort of middle course. But in the nature of the situation that nobody can agree exactly where the middle is. The decisive factor in such a situation should be the leader, Mr Wilson, who throughout the affair has made the minimisation of the split in his party his first concern and responsibility. But if the leader of the Labour Party is expected to ride two horses at once — or have no right to be in the bloody circus — as James Maxton put it, Mr Wilson is at the moment riding two horses but steering neither.

Probably he would still prefer Mr Jenkins to remain his deputy but only if Mr Jenkins meets the party's terms: Mr Wilson evidently is not pre-

pared to push the majority into reconciliation with the minority. He is standing on the terms he held out at Brighton: having countenanced, if not exactly tolerated unusual rebellion the party is now entitled to expect an unusual bond of loyalty from the renegades.

The public looking on may find it an amazing spectacle. Having voted according to deeply held conviction on October 28 the Labour Market-eers are now expected to fight to the last to prevent the Government from carrying out Parliament's decision. The predicament of the Labour Party may be tragic but it is not as silly as it looks. For either it maintains its coalition or it breaks up to produce a realignment on the Left. A two-party system of government cannot withstand a sustained cross vote on a major issue. A party cannot agree to disagree on something as important as the Common Market for a whole year or more ahead. Either it agrees by majority decision to pursue a party line or it ceases to be an effective party until such a day as a majority can command the allegiance of the minority enabling the coalition to function once more.

Tremor in the towers

eter Harvey on the vulnerable O network

BRITAIN's communications network — an overlapping mesh of micro-wave, radio and cable systems — is extremely vulnerable to sabotage. A number of countries, agreed with urban guerrilla and terrorist activities have in this vulnerability brought some dramatic changes in recent years, and now take stringent security measures to guard their communications systems.

Barbed wire entanglements around micro-wave towers; intrusions to cable inspection stations sealed with combination locks; armed guards at national cable offices and "flex routing centres" — these precautions — have become commonplace in many Latin American and Middle Eastern nations.

And last night in London security planners and Post Office officials were seriously considering what steps Britain could take to prevent further bomb attacks — like the blast at the Post Office tower in the West End yesterday — on the telecommunications grid.

Any major disruption to the national system could have disastrous consequences: such as Britain's ground defence communications travels through the Post Office grid, this link is relied upon by its defence bases and other military installations to not only keep them in touch with each other but to provide the vitally essential services.

The London Tower has its counterparts scattered throughout the country; in fact, its revolving restaurant is only its distinguishing feature. The tower, its crown crowned with a microwave relay unit, speaks to about one hundred others — from Inverness to Goochilly. There are about 120 major stations in the national microwave circuit. Each plays a major role in bringing telephones, radio and television to the country. Each is usually in an isolated area with, invariably, a tiny non-resident staff of engineers.

Ranging in size from London's 620-foot monster at the way tower to forests of masts on the roofs of telephone exchanges, they are spaced about 20 to 30 miles apart. The location of the relay units (obvious exceptions apart) is classified as a defence secret. But as most of the towers are anything between 50 and 300 feet tall and usually sited on hillsides, it is hardly a secret that anyone who was really interested would have any difficulty in penetrating.

The microwave circuits began operating to and from the London tower in October, 1965. These travel along four main paths: one to Birmingham and Manchester, a second to East Angles and the North-east, a third to Southampton, Bristol and Cornwall and a fourth through Folkestone and Dover to the Continent.

The towers can be used to send almost any kind of information — telephones calls, television messages, TV and radio broadcasts, newspaper photographs, telegrams and the data transmission service, the DTS. DTS enables computers to speak to each other and is used widely by industry, the armed services, and the Government. The loss of only part of a tower's capacity, even for a few minutes, could have widespread impact.

Plans already exist for protection of essential communication facilities in time of war, but these involve a total mobilisation of the armed forces. The measures likely to be taken now will involve the Post Office and local police stations.

The potential security measures will probably be of the so-called "passive" type — stronger and higher fences; reinforced concrete walls around the bases of towers and, in some cases, electronic detection equipment linking the tower (or telephone exchange) grounds to the nearest police station.



AN EAST GERMAN ATHLETIC TRIUMPH IN ULSINKI & KARIN RURNELAIT BEATS WEST GERMANY'S ELLEN TITTEL TO SET A WORLD RECORD IN THE WOMEN'S 1,500 METRES

Confrontation on the track

John Goshko in Bonn, Sunday

FOR PURISTS who believe that the Olympics should be a contest between athletes rather than politicians, the upcoming 1972 Games offer scant hope of relief.

In 1968, there was a big political side show involving objections to the participation of South Africa. Next year the Games are likely to witness a transfer to the playing fields of the hostilities between West and East Germany.

This is because the 1972 competitions will be held in West Germany (the main Games in Munich and the water events in Kiel). And, since both places are only a short drive from the East German border, the Olympics will pose special problems for both halves of this divided country.

The quandary is especially keen for East Germany, which has long regarded athletics as an important weapon in its fight to win international recognition. It is probably the only country in the world whose constitution mentions the promotion of sports, and it goes to extraordinary lengths to train its young people in the fine points of running foot races and throwing weights.

As a result, many experts expect that the East German Olympic team will be a power house at Munich, eclipsed only by the United States and the Soviet Union with their far larger populations.

Some sportswriters, who have seen East German athletes in action, predict that they can do even better than a third-place finish. At the recent European track and field championships in Helsinki, for example, they walked off with 32 medals (12 gold, 13 silver and seven bronze), while the Soviet Union won only 20 medals and West Germany 17.

For the regime of Erich Honecker this opens the prospect of a great propaganda coup. The world will be watching each time an East German victory triggers the holding of its flag and the playing of its anthem at the Munich stadium.

Commenting on this prospect, a West German newspaper recently concluded: "What the East Germans have not yet won on the green felt of the negotiating table they will win on the green turf at Munich."

However, there is another consideration that prevents the Honecker regime from savouring this prospect fully. This is the fact that a lot of people don't like living in East Germany and might consider trying to take up permanent residence elsewhere if allowed a visit to Munich.

The danger that one of their athletes might defect against the backdrop of Olympic publicity would quickly turn the anticipated East German propaganda triumph into a disaster.

This has happened before, most notably in the case of Jurgen Ma, holder of the world record for the 1,000-metre run, who now does his running under the watchful eye of 32 medals. There have been other cases as well, including the defection of two members of the East German canoe team

during a meet in Italy a few weeks ago.

Thus, the authorities in East Berlin must decide if they are going to guard against further defections by allowing only athletes of unquestioned political reliability to compete in Munich.

If they do that, however, they undoubtedly would have to leave some of their most potential medal winners at home. So far, there is no clear sign of how the two sides will balance the two considerations.

The same problem, multiplied many times over, faces the East Germans in deciding which of its citizens can go to the Games as spectators. In past years, the fact that the Olympics were being held in such distant places as Tokyo or Mexico City allowed East Germany to plead austerity and place stringent limitations on the number of people allowed to go.

Now with the Games just across the border, the Honecker Government no longer has this convenient way out. Nor has its plight been made easier by West Germany's well-advertised willingness to be extremely generous in making tickets available to East Germany.

Although precise figures are difficult to obtain, West German Olympic officials are understood to have offered

East Germany an initial quota of 8,000 tickets, with the prospect of more later.

Just about every other country has complained that its allocation isn't large enough. But East Germany, so far, has indicated that it is only 2,000 tickets, and it seems unlikely that it will exercise its option for more.

To justify itself, East Germany has launched a sustained propaganda attack on Munich as a hotbed of crime and vice, where its citizens will be exposed to danger, vilification and attempts to subvert them. Hardly a day passes without the East German press erupting with shrill cries of "fascism" over such incidents as the desecration of the East German flag by right-wing militants during an international scientific meeting in Munich.

But the biggest target for East German propaganda is the fact that Radio Free Europe is located in Munich. In this, the East Germans have been abetted by the other European Communist countries, some of which have implied that they might withdraw from the Olympics if Radio Free Europe is allowed to continue its broadcasting activities.

The West German reaction to all this, in spite of some occasional signs of irritation, has been soft spoken. West German officials are known to have asked Radio Free Europe to keep a low profile during the Games. But beyond that they have avoided being drawn into a fight.

"When all the shouting is over, it is still the Communist countries who regard the Olympics as a medium for propaganda," one official of the West German Olympic Committee observes. "We're confident that when the Games begin, the Communist countries will be going to miss their opportunity to take part." — Washington Post.

Putting power together

POWER from controlled nuclear fusion is being sought, not because it opens up new vistas of unlimited energy supplies, but because fusion techniques are inherently safer than current nuclear fission methods and have the double advantage of being cleaner and of not producing by-products that can be used in weapons. On the face of things, however, controlled fusion will require very sophisticated containment systems — generally conceived as an ingeniously shaped magnetic field in a vacuum whose overall container will present enormous cooling problems.

Quite recently, and in spite of the proliferation of research in experimental containment systems in almost every advanced country in the world except Britain, a new notion has entered the field. Research in the US, Russia and France is beginning to look seriously at what might best be called a "low technology" solution. For this you need a laser beam, fuel pellets and a more or less conventional boiler. As Professor J. L. Tuck points out in the current issue of "Nature," the approach is a model of simplicity and avoids the presently oppressive problems of high magnetic fields and plasma stability, for you do not attempt to make the process continuous.

The basic process of fusion requires temperatures and pressures that are high enough and long enough for the nuclei of separate hydrogen isotopes to fuse and become helium — with very large release of energy. You need to put in a lot of energy to create the conditions in which fusion energy begins to be produced, and the payoff increases rapidly in theory as the scale of the reactor grows. Hence the general picture of future fusion reactors as giant-sized high technology complexes.

But it turns out that, if you can heat it fast enough, the burst of neutrons from tritium mixture only one millimetre in diameter would reach reactor status in terms of energy balance. Theoretically, you would need to put about 100,000 joules of energy in to achieve fusion, and you would get about 10 million joules out — a profit large enough to cover a whole range of process inefficiencies. What is more, and this is typical of the fusion process, the burst of neutrons from the explosion could be used to create more tritium fuel.

These notions, curiously, represent a reversion to the thinking of the 1930s when physicists were more or less universally convinced that nuclear power would come from fusion, rather than fission. The advance that makes the previously unattainable seem much closer to reality is the laser, and in

particular the carbon dioxide laser, whose energy density approaches that needed for virtually instantaneous pellet heating. Furthermore its own efficiency is much higher than earlier lasers and may eventually approach 40 per cent well within the practical tolerance of the pellet-fusion system.

So to achieve a reactor you drop a succession of pellets into a boiler and create a series of small fusion explosions by firing a laser beam at them. You cool the walls of the boiler with a flow of liquid lithium which carries the energy off to a heat exchanger and simultaneously produces more tritium, which you extract for fuel at leisure.

It sounds, perhaps, a bit like a latter-day Newcomen Engine, and there would certainly be problems in protecting the laser optical system. But it is so simple in principle that, at this very early stage, it looks as though it could be made to work within the cost limits of existing systems. In the present international race toward fusion it could be said that, superficially at least, this approach has both greater reality and greater promise than its more complicated rivals. This, as Professor Tuck suggests, may be because it is the newest. Yet it is also because, in many ways, it is also the oldest.

ANTHONY TUCKER

Drop out, move in, rip off

Hella Pick on the politics of living free in America

MACY'S New York vast department store, lost over \$6 millions to shoplifters last year and American retailers generally believe they will "lose" to those who help themselves for free, a dazzling sum approaching \$4 millions in 1971.

One of America's big telephone companies estimates that "free" calls costing them around \$22 millions were placed last year. In the State of New York, Governor Rockefeller has appointed a State welfare inspector-general, who sees it as his main task to expose frauds on the welfare system.

At a time of record unemployment as well as inflation, it is not perhaps surprising that there are a great many people trying to get illicitly what they cannot afford to buy. But there is more to it. There are the conscientious objectors to the American way of life. Those who argue that American business is exploiting American society, and who do not talk about theft but about "ripping off" as a moral duty, and part of the revolution against an immoral system.

Stealing becomes moral. Being the robber barons is more justifiable than working for them and earning a living out of them. Ripping

off is not a crime. It is a redistribution of wealth. And, to businessmen, who claim that they are being forced to raise prices as an insurance against loss from theft, the new-style moralists argue that this is like saying car accidents are the result of slippery roads.

Abbie Hoffman, one of the architects of the philosophy of the rip-off, justifies it as the American revolutionary society which does away with the concept of money. Hoffman is only one of several believers in ripping off who have written guides to efficient stealing. The authors don't give their books away for free. Hoffman has made money by selling more than 100,000 copies of a book which nevertheless is called: "How to Steal This Book." Few book stores were willing to handle it. An advertisement advising eager would-be rippers off where to find it, listed not only the obliging shops, but suggested ways of lifting it without paying for it. Nevertheless a great many people put their dollars down for the advice of how to live free of cost.

Perhaps they felt that fellow-revolutionaries deserve some financial reward for staking out the guide posts to the free-for-all revolution.

Of course there are still vast numbers of young who sell newspapers, wash dishes, work in their vacations, go through all the other traditional hoops to pay their way through college. But there are plenty around who believe that society owes them a living. Anyone who is broke and can't get on welfare is "a lazy bum" advises Abbie Hoffman.

Placing long-distance telephone calls for free is so easy it is hardly worth mentioning any more. The only subtlety is to take on a suitable victim, other than the telephone company itself. A great deal of telephoning in America is done under the credit card system. The cute ripper-off will discover the credit card code of some banks, defence contractors, multinational corporations — and charge their cross-country telephone conversations to them.

"Paying for a telephone call is almost counter-revolutionary." Some communists also believe that paying for food is counter-revolutionary. Of course, sometimes the rippers-off steal from each other, and then idealism becomes a little blurred.

High fashion is not essential to the rip-off style

of living. But it is easier to pinch from department stores if you are well-dressed. So, you need to steal the fashion clothes first, before you can expect to get away with more basic department store fare. That at least is the advice of one highly successful lady shoplifter. Her guide book sounds as if she had had fun, and she has not been caught yet. She is living well, and she like others of her tribe, has the satisfaction of knowing that sociologists and psychiatrists, and not just the police, are taking them very seriously indeed.

Their motivation is being discussed, analysed and dissected. The men and women who stand on the borderline, because they really are unemployed and are poor, bated and desperate middle-class drop-outs. Critics on the Left also say that the rippers off are taking the dignity and seriousness out of the social struggle.

But the academics are far more lenient. "Ripping off," says one well-known sociologist, "is essentially a moral outcry. There is no longer any distinction between political defence and deviant behaviour. The ambiguity is where morality ends and petty thievery begins."

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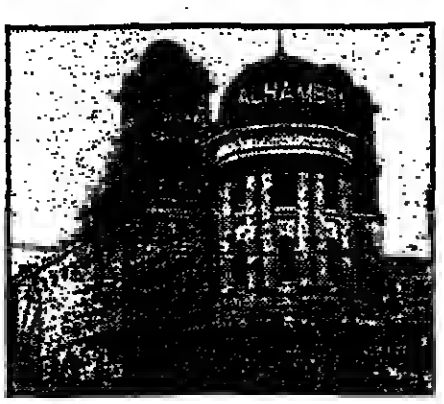
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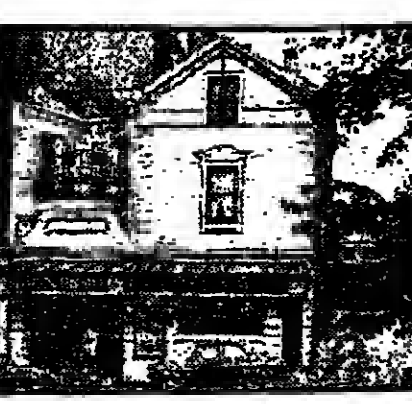
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A GUARDIAN SPECIAL REPORT



BRADFORD'S DRAMATIC PAST—and the surviving Alhambra



Halls of fame by GORDON RHODES

THE chunky windowless building just in front of the new Central Library is a theatre. Next door, the building with a wide curving frontage and plenty of plate glass is also a theatre. Third in line, huddling under its dome and minarets like a trophy from our imperial past, stands the Alhambra, which is another theatre.

If one were looking for a set-piece to illustrate the pitfalls involved in trying to help the arts in Britain, this row of buildings has everything: it is a monument to good intentions, to nostalgia, and to civic pride.

For in the old uncomplicated days just after the war when the theatre still paid its way, Bradford had a more or less standard quota of theatres. First there was the Alhambra, all blue velvet and gold trimmings, and reputedly the last music-hall to be built in England. It has 1,594 seats and takes the whole range of big productions, including opera, ballet, Black and White Minstrels, amateur musicals, pantomime, and the occasional touring Shakespeare.

Secondly, there was a Harry Hanson repertory theatre, keeping faith twice a night with the West Riding's love of a good laugh. Finally, tucked away among the wool warehouses is the tiny Playhouse, one of the country's best amateur theatres, alternating its plays with weeks of Continental films.

But when, in the 1960s rebuilding began in the city

centre, the Central Library was one of the first new public buildings, and the inclusion of a theatre was meant to rehouse the amateurs from the Playhouse because a promised road scheme would leave them homeless. The amateurs, however, were having none of it: they called in solicitors, brandished a bill for compensation, and finally carried the day; the road scheme was realigned, the Playhouse was spared, and the Library Theatre was left with no overriding sense of purpose.

No customers

Happily, thanks to a form of Parkinson's Law, cultural activities expanded to fill all available space, and the Library Theatre is now used almost daily for lectures, lunchtime concerts, plays, meetings, film shows, and recitals. And people wonder how they ever managed without it.

Unfortunately the same law did not apply to the very much larger theatre that was rising alongside. For when a property developer bought the old repertory theatre, he was allowed to demolish it on condition that he built a replacement. The developer was as good as his word, and the plate glass and curving stone-work mask a fan-shaped auditorium for about 1,000 people—nobody knows exactly how many, because after standing there for four or five years it still has no seats, no curtains, and no customers: for by the time

it was built twice-nightly repertory was a dead duck.

The official view in City Hall seems to be that one day this shell should replace the Alhambra, but there has been a lot of opposition to this idea. People have grown fond of the Alhambra.

However, the critics of the Alhambra—and there are some powerful voices among them—say that £300,000 needs spending to refurbish the old theatre, and the money would be better spent on equipping the new ones.

If a conflict of interests has arisen in Bradford rather later than in some other cities, this is largely because Bradford has a tradition of forming ad hoc groups to organise particular events, and the only call on the corporation has been to offer a modest guarantee.

One can read this as a sign of either corporate sloth or private initiative, but the policy has certainly worked to the advantage of the Subscription Concerts, a series of 12 each year by the Hallé Orchestra.

St George's Hall, where they are held, is an example of civic intervention, because after languishing for 30 years as a cinema it was retrieved in about 1950 and was lovingly restored. Today it houses everything from wrestling to chrysanthemum shows, although increasingly it is being used for concerts by our own century's newcomers, the people from Pakistan and Eastern Europe. On other evenings, though, the West

Riding reasserts itself with the sound of one of the many brass bands that flourish in the area.

The hall is also the setting for a few of the events in the Bradford Festival, a new venture which is trying hard to break away from the usual pattern of international celebrities and an air of exclusiveness.

Communities

During the last festival the emphasis was on the many communities that go to make up a big city: East met West on the walls of the Art Gallery, a student theatre took to the streets, there were concert parties in pubs, and much, much more besides. And like all new ventures, it was uneven in its achievements and felt foul of the traditionalists. So when recently the promoters went to the City Council for £10,000 to prime the pump for the next festival, they were offered a mere £3,000.

More in anger than in sorrow, the Festival Council is trying to raise the money from other sources, and tonight it is meeting to see what sort of a festival will be possible. But in view of the city's success in keeping a regular series of concerts going for 106 years, it is possible that the festival may indeed find private sponsors. And it is just conceivable that it would be a far better festival if it did.



BRADFORD UNIVERSITY—collaborating with industry

Sandwiched

by E. G. EDWARDS

in areas of interest to industry.

The University also has involved itself with the life of the region, which is perhaps inevitable for a university which is expanding on a site only half a mile from the centre of the City of Bradford. The students and staff live for the most part within the area and the University itself is a major employer in the City.

Industries in the West Riding have benefited from the expertise of the University's staff, who act as consultants or undertake research. In particular, the Management Centre of the University cooperates with the local professional bodies in organising seminars, and works closely with the Bradford Area Development Association, recently jointly sponsoring a series of lectures with the association.

Similarly, the University opens its doors to the public for events of more general interest, such as concerts, lectures, and meetings, and many other activities such as the Bradford Festival. The student body also takes a lively interest in the affairs of the City: the Social Action Group have helped to build

adventure playgrounds and in general help deprived communities in the City.

From its inception this involvement of the University with the City has been reciprocated by the warm and whole-hearted support for the University by the Corporation of the City of Bradford. Many of the social amenities scheduled in the University's Development Plan will be largely owing to the generous support of the City's Deed of Gift of £80,000 a year for 60 years. The first two residence blocks of the development plan, Bradford Hall, which houses 98 students, and University Hall, which accommodates 150 students and a student services centre, were completed earlier this year.

Sports hall

Work has also recently begun on a new sports hall and amenities block, which it is hoped will incorporate a swimming pool, to be jointly financed by the Corporation, and shared with other sporting and recreational facilities, between the University, the Margaret McMillan College of Education, Bradford Technical College, and

the Regional College of Art. The need to plan for growth and change, both in the long and the short term, has a profound effect on the design of academic buildings. They must satisfy user requirements of the moment and be capable of rapid adaptation to meet the changing spatial needs of developing research and teaching techniques, all within closely-defined cost limits. Architectural solutions to the resulting design problems must be as fluid as possible, providing maximum flexibility in use and the minimum inhibition, in the form of permanent structural features, to internal re-planning.

At the same time, the concept of a self-contained university implies a degree of permanence and quality of environment that should be reflected in the relationships between buildings and in their external appearance. The Schools of Studies in Civil and Structural Engineering at the university are now housed in the second unit of a standard building form which has been designed to meet this situation.

The architects, Building Design Partnership, in association with Mr. E. Kemp, ARIBA, have provided in the new building approximately 88,000 square feet in area, and five storeys in height, including laboratories, workshops, lecture rooms, lecture theatres, and ancillary accommodation, and giving all facilities required for teaching and research work at post-graduate and undergraduate level.

It was not possible when preparing the brief to predict future developments in teaching and research. Apart, therefore, from the external shell, the internal structure, and the vertical circulation areas in the building, nothing is of a permanent nature. Partitions, ceilings, services can all be removed and the plan rearranged with minimum difficulty. As future trends in the profession present the university with new challenges in the education of civil engineers it is hoped that the new building will be equipped to meet them.

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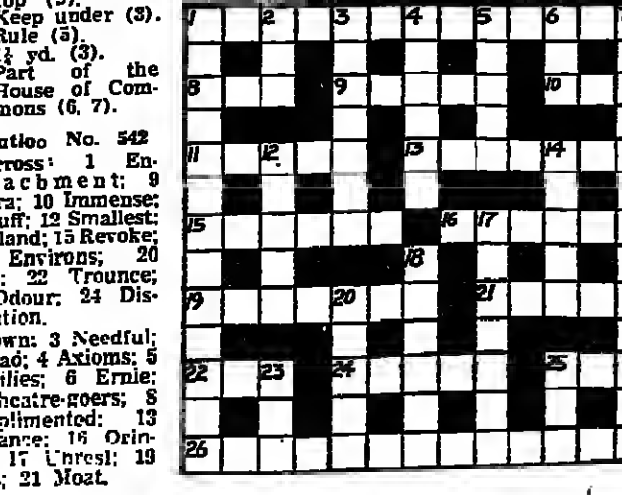
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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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County Borough of Bury

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Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury

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Applications are invited from young men aged 16 and 24 for the post of Trainee Sewage Works Manager. The successful candidate will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the sewage works. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Town Clerk, Swinton and Pendlebury, by 15th November, 1971.

Lancashire County Council

Health Division No. 4

Applications are invited for the post of Health Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the health of the community. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Health Officer, Lancashire County Council, by 15th November, 1971.

EDUCATIONAL

CITY OF CARDIFF

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Principal: LEONARD G. NEWBERRY

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post. Candidates should possess either a B.A. or B.Sc. degree in Education or a similar qualification. The successful candidate will be responsible for the education of the staff. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Cardiff College of Education, by 15th November, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee

Division 15

LEIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

(510 boys)

Required for January, 1972, a Master to teach English, Science and Mathematics. A temporary appointment would be considered. Applications to Mr. C. Thompson, Educational Officer, Lancashire Education Office, 35 Grosvenor Street, Leigh.

Lancashire Education Committee

DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE 22

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY

MOORSIDE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL

Required for January, 1972, qualified teachers for English, Science and Mathematics. A temporary appointment would be considered. Applications to Mr. C. Thompson, Educational Officer, Lancashire Education Office, 35 Grosvenor Street, Leigh.

Lancashire Education Committee

Division 15

LEIGH HIGHER FOLDS

COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT TEACHER required for Spring Term 1972 to other schools in the Division. Applications to Mr. C. Thompson, Educational Officer, Lancashire Education Office, 35 Grosvenor Street, Leigh.

Lancashire Education Committee

Division 15

ECCLIS C.E. (CONTROLLED) SECONDARY SCHOOL

Qualified ASSISTANT TEACHER OF ENGLISH and SCIENCE for January 1972. Applications to Mr. C. Thompson, Educational Officer, Lancashire Education Office, 35 Grosvenor Street, Leigh.

Wigan and District Mining and Technical College

Wigan, Lancs

Department of Mechanical and Production Engineering

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Mechanical and Production Engineering. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, Wigan and District Mining and Technical College, by 15th November, 1971.

University of Cambridge

PERSONAL SECRETARY

Personal Secretary to Professor of Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the personal affairs of the Professor. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Professor, University of Cambridge, by 15th November, 1971.

St John's College, Oxford

FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

The College proposes, to elect a Fellow in English Language and Literature. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of English Language and Literature. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, St John's College, Oxford, by 15th November, 1971.

University of Strathclyde

ANDERSONIAN LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. The successful candidate will be responsible for the library. The post is full-time, with a salary of £1,300 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Principal, University of Strathclyde, by 15th November, 1971.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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AUDENSHAW MANCHESTER

High savings rate 'could give tax cut'

By our Economics Staff

The high rate of national saving will make room for further tax cuts, Mr Terence Higgins, Minister of the Treasury, told a weekend conference of British National Savings workers at Dunoon.

Increased savings are themselves a major weapon against inflation, he said, "because every pound saved means the scope for reducing direct taxation and increasing incentives for people to work harder and industry to invest more."

"This means that more goods will be available in the shops and this in turn will curb price increases. Alternatively, the scope for cutting indirect taxation will be increased and this will have the immediate effect of keeping down prices. Either way we win another battle in the war against inflation."

Mr Higgins went on to argue that the objection often urged to high savings at this time—that it depresses demand (a point urged several times in the *Financial Times*) was not valid, because the Government could make corresponding cuts in taxation. He added:

"It is no longer true—as it was in the 1920s and 1930s—that if people save instead of spending the demand for goods and services inevitably falls and unemployment is increased. On the contrary, increased savings—in the short run—give the Chancellor an opportunity which he would not otherwise have to fight both inflation and unemployment more effectively."

"Because people are volunteering to postpone consumption taxation can be reduced. This will increase demand and output will be expanded. The higher output will require more people in work and this will reduce unemployment. Then the higher output will lead to lower prices."

His argument that reduced or postponed consumption leads to higher output and economies of scale seems likely to be challenged, but the clear implication—that the Government sees an economic necessity as well as a political opportunity to match higher saving with lower taxes—looks like a political hostage of some significance.

Chemical link

Harrisons and Crosfield plans to merge its Durham Chemicals subsidiary with N.V. Chemische Fabriek Haagen, of Rotterdam. Haagen at present forms part of the Shell-owned Billiton group making metal soap and lead salts.

Manager move

Mr Barry McFadden is resigning as an assistant director of Organ Grenfell to join Brown, Riley as a manager, as from January 1.

Assets now exceed £100 million



...and still growing

The Bradford Permanent Building Society announces that assets now exceed £100,000,000. The Society has achieved this position without amalgamation in a period of 87 years. The Bradford Permanent is one of the top twenty Building Societies and pride is taken in the personal and friendly service given to customers.

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OUR DECISION to become European has come at a juncture scarcely imagined either by the supporters or the opponents of the enterprise. We have at the moment the strongest balance of payments in Europe, and it may shortly appear that we have, at least in the view of the OECD, the highest forecast growth rate in Europe.

Not only that, but the evidence is growing that inflation is now abating—most recently in the survey of business opinion published in the *Financial Times* this morning, which shows an expected cost increase of less than 6 per cent, against more than 10 per cent a year ago. On this short-term view, we have less to hope and less to fear from inflation than either side in the long debate suggested. What does this imply for policy?

Furthermore, the Community itself is in deep confusion about future and even present policies. The March measures of August 15 provoked many expressions of will to act together, but no action. There is still no sign of any reconciliation of policies on the monetary challenge. Meanwhile, the common agricultural policy is at an end and the common agricultural policy in danger of total breakdown.

Industry's benefits and penalties

THIS SHORTENED version of a summary issued by Hoare Govett, the stockbrokers, of their new research analysis of industrial prospects of the UK as an EEC member, is not only the newest, but one of the most thorough studies yet made—the industrial section is about the same bulk as a London telephone directory. It is also, on balance, rather more optimistic than previous City surveys.

Winners

AIRCRAFT: The future prosperity of the UK aircraft industry depends to a great extent on the successful development of joint European projects. British entry to the Common Market will increase the political will to proceed with such projects. The UK's share in the larger "home market," which will benefit manufacturers in all the countries concerned.

CHEMICALS: Entry is expected to be reasonably favourable over the long term with demand for chemical products being stimulated by the faster rate of economic growth and the benefits to international trade resulting from tariff reductions. Over the short term, however, lower tariffs with the EEC could lead to increased competition. Sections of the industry which are expected to benefit include plastics, dyestuffs, and toiletries, with fertilisers and organic chemicals probably being adversely affected.

FLOORCOVERINGS: Trade between the UK and the EEC is slight at present, and a major adverse factor will be the loss of preferential tariffs in the UK's major export market.

FUEL MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTION: Fuel manufacturing should enjoy above average rates of growth of sales and profits over the next five years irrespective of whether or not the UK joins. Furthermore it is possible that the companies will receive a bonus if the EEC adopts similar clean air legislation to that of Britain.

MILLING AND BAKING: The industry will face a sharp rise in raw material cost following adoption of the EEC common agricultural policy but industry sales should benefit from the trading down to cheaper staple food products such as bread. The net effect is expected to be favourable.

MOTORS AND COMPONENTS: The market for cars and commercial vehicles in the EEC is about five times as large as in the UK so that manufacturers

The most recent published views of the Germans and the French, the polar opposites in the present dispute, are near despair. Again, what role could Britain play.

Before one can attempt to answer such questions, the immediate prospect deserves examining in a little more detail. So far as Britain is concerned, I believe that the growth forecasts now circulating in Whitehall, Paris, and the City are too optimistic and I need not again go into all the arguments about our investment prospect. I need only repeat my own conclusion—that there is no sign yet of a revival in business confidence which would lead to an investment boom.

The forecast growth of consumption which may itself be somewhat too optimistic—suggests that it will not be until the middle of next year that much of industry (apart from motor industry) will be working comfortably near the limits of capacity—and even this forecast rests on the assumption that the

world financial crisis is resolved without any great damage to the growth of world trade.

Given the present state of negotiation, and the present state of opinion among the company directors I meet, I would expect a strong revival in 1973 rather than 1972; and that a revival could be threatened if the protectionists in the US get the upper hand.

Readers are welcome to discount this gloomy analysis if they wish—and if they have more encouraging evidence from companies than I have—in this context, one would have to make exactly the same correction for Europe. There too the same threats of lack of business confidence, falling investment, and the threat to world trade, may make present forecasts look too optimistic.

This points to the conclusion that even if OECD and other forecasts fatter British prospects viewed in isolation,

they are unlikely to err in putting Britain in a very favourable light compared with the likely performance in the Six. And in one respect they may even not be optimistic enough. Some recent wage settlements, and such evidence of lack of shop-floor militancy as the collapse of the threatened BSA strike, suggest that inflation in this country may abate almost as dramatically as it blew up.

On the Continent, on the other hand—and notably in Germany—inflation is still accelerating. In Germany, for example, the immediate outlook is for a rise in labour rates in double figures, with a rise in output of 2 to 3 per cent—other words—for real wages and falling profits. It is unlikely that the disease will be as severe as it was here, but the timing is about a year behind us. Our relative position should improve.

Against this background, British policy at the moment seems inappropriate. The

signs are that our major pre-occupation is with the exchange rate, where we are very ready to indulge in "dirty floating" to maintain the effective devaluation of 5 per cent or so which we have gained against the German mark since May. In every other respect, on the other hand, Mr Heath still seems as anxious to prove himself a model European as if he was still trying to convince M. Pompidou of our bona fides.

Yet the outlook argues that we could be a great deal more relaxed both about the exchange rate and about Europeanism. Unless there is some undisclosed reason to suppose that our export prospects have already been gravely damaged by the rise in British prices—and the most recent order figures suggest no such thing—there is a good deal to be said for the German view that we could allow the pound to appreciate somewhat more against the dollar.

This would also imply siding with the Germans

against the French in the current argument with the US but the intransigent French line carries such a threat of pushing the Americans into protectionism that we should do so regardless of our own exchange rate strategy. Perhaps it is time Mr Heath went to Bonn and uttered some of his French lessons.

When it comes to trade rather than monetary adjustments, we ought in our own interests to go further still. We ought to support some of the American case against the EEC. For at the moment the danger is that some of the major EEC concessions will be made largely at British expense—especially the possible decision to leave the non-applicant EFTA countries outside the EEC tariff fence. Here is a concession which would cost the Six nothing but would involve a large loss for Britain.

On the other hand concessions about preferential agreements already reached with other countries would damage us less, and concessions on the prices and levy rates under the farm policy would help us enormously. Such concessions would be just as sweet in Mr. Connolly's mouth as they show our Europeanism by silent self-sacrifice?

If so, the sacrifice will be an empty one: for the real lesson for us of the present disarray in Europe is that we can well afford to be a little more selfish—perhaps so far as selfishness consists in helping to push the EEC into a more outward-looking trade policy and farm policy.

For the fact at the moment is that Europe needs us far more than we need Europe—not only for our budgetary contribution (though that should surely buy some indulgence), but to break up the present stony-faced political alliance.

One need only cross the Channel to hear the view that enlargement is now the only hope of preventing a final collapse of the EEC. Certainly the present crisis in Franco-German relations, which has so far resisted the medicine of one well-prepared summit meeting, is the gravest yet. The community must now change direction. We need not and should not wait for accession or enabling legislation to be certain that the change is in our favour. And if we were seen to be defending British interests—and at the same time the interests of world trade—it seems likely that the rest of the political battle in this country would go much more easily for Mr Heath and his Europeans.

should both increase production and improve profitability. The motor component manufacturers are also expected to benefit from higher sales in both the original equipment and replacement markets.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT: UK production of machinery will probably decline due to entry, consumables should gain, and furniture is neutral. The balance is marginally positive.

PAPER AND BOARD: The UK paper industry is likely to benefit modestly from EEC entry. The gains are likely to result not from a major rise in exports but rather from, first, the reduced pressure from paper imports which the opening of the alternative, larger, faster expanding and easier EEC paper market to the Scandinavians can be expected to prompt and, secondly, to the effect on paper demand arising from any improvement in the UK rate of economic growth.

PHARMACEUTICALS: In spite of increased European competition the cosmetics and toiletries industry could benefit from joining the Common Market because of the likely reduction in its heavy tax burden arising from the introduction of VAT.

PUMPS AND VALVES: The British pump industry, whose performance against German competition has been weak, could be adversely affected on

entry into the EEC. Valve producers, however, are already highly competitive, and should improve their position. Pneumatics, already dominated by international firms, will find intra-group trading easier.

TEXTILES: Trade should increase. The effect on the balance of trade will be broadly favourable in wool textiles, knitted fabrics, and knitwear but probably unfavourable in Lancashire textiles and hosiery.

TOYS AND GAMES: The EEC toy industry is poorly organised, the market almost three times as large as that of the UK and the present level of UK penetration small.

Losers

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES: The largest producers in Europe are beginning to join multi-national efforts to exploit the potential of world markets. Already import penetration in the UK is at a substantial level and the power of the large European firms is expected to ensure further gains from the removal of tariffs.

MACHINE TOOLS: There will be a significant increase in imports to the UK, especially from Germany, Italy, and France.

METALLURGY: The size of

Sharpe's the word for real growth

Growth Fund: by JOHN COYNE

THE ASSET boys around at Rothschild and Slater Walker seem to have tied up the obvious situations in the seed growing, and merchanting industry, but one they all appear to have overlooked is the Lincolnshire-based Sharpe's. The company's shares currently change hands at a fraction of their true asset value.

In fact, ignoring any asset situation for the moment, the shares are downright cheap on trading grounds. Charles Sharpe operates as a seed grower and merchant, but unlike many of its competitors it has been having a buoyant time lately. Over the past three years profits have risen by 350 per cent, to the recently reported figure of £473,000.

This produced earnings after tax of no less than 67.7p per share, and with the shares costing only 281p a time this leaves the historic price earnings ratio at a shade over 4:1—that is, an earnings yield of nearly 25 per cent. Nor are shareholders left wanting for a dividend rate of 20 per cent leaves the yield at just over 7.1 per cent, pretty useful as an income sweetener in any portfolio.

Sharpe's success is in stark contrast to the experience of others who have found the going tough.

As well as operating in this country the group has a subsidiary which acts as a growing station and distribution centre for the American continent, and it also imports from abroad.

That is broadly the trading picture, and I gather from the North that further progress should be seen this year.

But with an earnings multiple like Sharpe's you could afford to see profits slip back and still reckon the shares to be undervalued. It is when we turn to the asset situation, however, that the shares begin to get really exciting. At their book value they stand at 377p some 99p above their share price—but even this substantially understates the position, for standing in the balance sheet are £400,111 of freehold properties at cost price, and after £58,606 of depreciation.

Suffice it to say on the assets

HOW WE STAND			
Shares Company	Buying price p	Present price p	Present value £
281 Wilkinson's Transport	129	191	536
450 Green's Economisers	152	175	787
300 Steinberg	40	62	310
500 Bossey & Hawkes	160	240	1,200
1,750 Weara Shoes	27	37½	656
1,000 Reliance Corporation	58	74	740
1,500 Colmore Investments	34	58	570
2,000 United Capitals	29	30	600
500 Redfearn National Glass	136	165	825
2,500 Ellis & Goldstein	25	28½	712
2,000 Nantyglo & Blaina Estates	26	40	800
1,000 Lambert Howarth Group	59	65	650
800 Marton & Sons	72	73	584
200 Charles Sharpe	281	—	562
Cash			490
			10,022
Capital on April 17, 1971			5,000
Profit after realised dealing expenses			5,022

CITY COMMENT

GRAND METROPOLITAN For private investors

THE £20 MILLIONS 8½ per cent 1978-80 loan stock from Grand Metropolitan Hotels has been specifically designed for the private investor. It is too long dated for the money market and too short for the institutions. This is probably one of the reasons why the terms of payment, £10 on application and then two payments of £40 and £40, have been made so easy.

Yet in terms of size it is one of the largest issued this year and the underwriter, S. G. Warburg, must be a little worried whether the private market is large enough to absorb the amount.

Grand Metropolitan will be using the money to repay its much more expensive bank overdrafts, partly raised because of the takeover of Trumans. The dates also fit in conveniently with Grand Met's own financial obligations. By 1978 it will have increased its capital and reserves by £80 millions from loan stocks conversions, and this will probably be the signal for the longer term refinancing of the present loan stock.

At current interest rates there is clearly much that is attractive for the private saver. The gross

redemption yield of 8.87 per cent which is in line with similar stocks on the market such as the Natwest's 8½ per cent 1980 or Grand Met's own 8½ per cent 1977-80.

But the best attraction is perhaps the fact that it is unlikely to fall much should interest rates rise because of its short dates and if they fall, as is more likely, there can be some capital profit to be made out of the deal.

EEC MARKETS

Foreign bodies

AFTER THE vote on the Common Market, British investors may be looking for a possible stake in Continental shares, especially in view of the depressed markets in Europe. The idea sounds good but there are many pitfalls, in addition to the inevitable one of the dollar premium which could disappear fairly soon.

The investment scene in Europe looks none too encouraging on the eve of British entry. Stock exchanges are small, to the point of insignificance in many cases, business is tiny, practices often doubtful. There are few compliments that can

be made even for the major centres.

Paris, the biggest of them, is a fraction the size of London by any measuring rod, be it sales, number of brokers, size of capital. Milan is notoriously impossible; Zurich gets the jitters and jumps about too easily for comfort. Frankfurt and Amsterdam are staid and unexciting.

There are other obstacles, too. First, Continental company financing is usually done through banks rather than direct investment. Banks usually have their representatives sitting on boards of directors and these are often the most powerful voice about.

Then the company law for most countries requires little disclosure and lacks uniformity. The European Federation of Financial Analysts has been calling for greater disclosure but nothing has yet happened.

All this presents the London market with great opportunities for seizing a large slice of the European investment business. But for this to occur several preconditions are necessary, not least some changes in London's practices.

The admission of foreign members is an obvious and almost immediate necessity. But a change from current tradition is likely to be slow and will probably have to wait for the Common Market bureaucracy and legislatures to get moving, and unify commercial law.

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Harvey, Disc.	330	16.2	30.0	1.3	4.3	6,010	—
Lawling, Disc.	330	16.2	30.0	1.3	4.3	6,010	—
W. J. Z. Bank	350	19.4	24.0	3.5	4.3	43,448	233
Belmont, Disc.	350	19.4	24.0	3.5	4.3	43,448	—
Belmont, D. Bank	400	23.6	14.0	1.3	4.3	43,448	—
Belmont, D. Bank	450	27.8	14.0	1.3	4.3	43,448	—
Bank of Comm.	703	39.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Shikey, Disc.	750	43.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Group	800	47.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Ever, Disc.	850	52.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Holdings	900	56.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Holdings	950	60.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,000	64.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,050	68.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,100	73.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,150	77.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,200	81.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,250	85.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,300	89.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,350	94.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,400	98.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,450	102.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,500	106.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,550	110.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,600	115.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,650	119.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,700	123.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,750	127.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,800	131.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,850	136.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,900	140.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	1,950	144.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,000	148.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,050	152.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,100	157.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,150	161.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,200	165.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,250	169.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,300	173.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,350	178.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,400	182.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,450	186.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,500	190.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,550	194.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,600	199.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,650	203.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,700	207.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,750	211.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,800	215.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,850	220.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,900	224.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	2,950	228.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,000	232.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,050	236.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,100	241.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,150	245.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,200	249.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,250	253.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,300	257.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,350	262.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,400	266.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,450	270.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,500	274.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,550	278.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,600	283.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,650	287.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,700	291.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,750	295.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,800	299.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,850	304.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,900	308.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	3,950	312.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,000	316.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,050	320.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,100	325.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,150	329.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,200	333.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,250	337.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,300	341.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,350	346.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,400	350.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,450	354.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,500	358.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,550	362.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,600	367.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,650	371.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,700	375.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,750	379.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,800	383.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,850	388.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,900	392.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	4,950	396.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,000	400.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,050	404.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,100	409.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,150	413.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,200	417.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,250	421.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,300	425.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,350	430.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,400	434.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,450	438.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,500	442.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,550	446.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,600	451.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,650	455.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,700	459.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,750	463.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,800	467.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,850	472.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,900	476.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	5,950	480.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,000	484.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,050	488.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,100	493.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,150	497.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,200	501.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,250	505.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,300	509.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,350	514.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,400	518.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,450	522.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,500	526.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,550	530.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,600	535.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,650	539.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,700	543.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,750	547.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,800	551.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,850	556.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,900	560.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	6,950	564.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,000	568.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,050	572.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,100	577.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,150	581.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,200	585.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,250	589.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,300	593.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,350	598.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,400	602.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,450	606.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,500	610.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,550	614.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,600	619.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,650	623.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,700	627.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,750	631.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,800	635.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,850	640.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,900	644.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	7,950	648.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,000	652.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,050	656.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,100	661.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,150	665.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,200	669.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,250	673.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,300	677.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,350	682.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,400	686.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,450	690.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,500	694.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,550	698.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,600	703.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,650	707.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,700	711.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,750	715.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,800	719.8	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,850	724.0	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,900	728.2	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	8,950	732.4	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	9,000	736.6	14.0	2.3	4.3	1,500	—
Target	9,050	740.8	1				

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COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

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SHAREHOLDERS' GUARDIAN

A MARKET ANALYSIS SERVICE INCLUDING CAPITALISATION AND NET ASSET VALUE

IN THIS NEW once-a-week statistical investment breakdown of 1,000 companies, exclusively prepared for the Guardian by Exchange Telegraph computer, the price quoted is the official closing price on Friday, in pence. The price-earnings ratio is based on the last full year's figures, except where there is an official company forecast for the current year.

The dividend rate is also either the historic payment or an official forecast, except in the following cases: where there has been an increase in the interim to

"reduce the disparity between interim and final payments," an unchanged total is assumed. Where there is no qualification from the chairman or where the advice is that an increase in the total dividend is expected, an unchanged final is assumed and added with the increased interim payment. In the event of a cut in the interim payment, the rate of the final dividend has been scaled down proportionately in arriving at the dividend rate shown. If the interim is passed, no figure will be given. In the event of the

resumption of payments without any firm official forecast, a "nil" final will be assumed whether or not the chairman intimates the possibility of a final to follow. Bonus payments will be included in the rate where they are regularly paid, i.e. paid for at least two successive years.

The final column shows net assets per share in new pence. This is calculated on the tangible assets shown in the balance sheet, with

adjustments where official and realistic up-to-date valuations are shown in the foot-note to the accounts. Quoted investments, for instance, would be taken at their market value rather than the cost price shown in the balance sheet; and where directors put a firm valuation of property surpluses, this too would be taken into account.

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with larger reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap. '000	Net Asset Value
Benham	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Chemical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Electric	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Food	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
General	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Industrial	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Investment	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Life	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Oil	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Pharmaceutical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Real Estate	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Retail	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Transportation	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Utilities	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Waste	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Insurance	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Technology	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Telecommunications	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Healthcare	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Energy	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Financial	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Media	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Automotive	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Construction	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Food & Beverage	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Textile	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Chemical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Pharmaceutical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Healthcare	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Technology	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Telecommunications	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Energy	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Financial	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Media	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Automotive	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Construction	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Food & Beverage	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Textile	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Chemical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Pharmaceutical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Healthcare	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Technology	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Telecommunications	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Energy	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Financial	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Media	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Automotive	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Construction	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Food & Beverage	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Textile	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Chemical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Pharmaceutical	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Healthcare	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Technology	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	1244
Telecommunications	23.21	20.0	2.0	1.5	8.7	1244	12

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C-R					
Dicks Group	1871	19.3	18.0	1.9	18.985
Dicks Ind	1872	19.3	18.0	1.9	9.000
Dixons	1873	19.3	18.0	1.9	9.000
Dixons (Sarnet)	1874	19.3	18.0	1.9	0.000
Dowen Owen	1875	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1876	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1877	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1878	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1879	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1880	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1881	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1882	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1883	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1884	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1885	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1886	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1887	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1888	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1889	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1890	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1891	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1892	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1893	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1894	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1895	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1896	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1897	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1898	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1899	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1900	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1901	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1902	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1903	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1904	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1905	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1906	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1907	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1908	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1909	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1910	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1911	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1912	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1913	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1914	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1915	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1916	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1917	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1918	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1919	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1920	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1921	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1922	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1923	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1924	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1925	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1926	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1927	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1928	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1929	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1930	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1931	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1932	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1933	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1934	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1935	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1936	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1937	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1938	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1939	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1940	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1941	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1942	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1943	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1944	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1945	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1946	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1947	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1948	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1949	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1950	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1951	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1952	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1953	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1954	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1955	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1956	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1957	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1958	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1959	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1960	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1961	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1962	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1963	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1964	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1965	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1966	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1967	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1968	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1969	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1970	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1971	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1972	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1973	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1974	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1975	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1976	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1977	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1978	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1979	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1980	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1981	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1982	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1983	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1984	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1985	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1986	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1987	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1988	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1989	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1990	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1991	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1992	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1993	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1994	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1995	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1996	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1997	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1998	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	1999	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2000	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2001	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2002	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2003	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2004	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2005	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2006	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2007	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2008	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2009	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2010	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2011	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2012	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2013	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2014	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2015	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2016	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2017	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2018	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2019	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2020	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2021	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2022	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2023	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2024	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2025	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2026	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2027	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2028	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2029	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2030	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2031	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2032	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2033	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2034	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2035	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2036	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2037	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2038	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2039	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2040	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2041	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2042	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2043	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2044	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2045	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2046	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2047	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2048	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2049	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2050	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2051	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2052	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2053	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2054	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2055	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2056	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2057	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2058	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2059	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2060	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2061	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2062	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2063	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2064	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2065	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2066	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2067	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2068	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2069	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2070	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2071	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2072	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2073	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2074	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2075	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2076	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2077	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2078	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2079	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2080	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2081	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2082	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2083	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2084	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2085	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2086	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482
Dowen Owen	2087	19.3	18.0	1.9	4.482

[illegible]

BELL'S

SCOTCH WHISKY

"Afore ye go"

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend power	Yield per cent	Market Cap. '000
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Truce	85	20.2	2.0	1.2	5,533
Post	81	20.2	1.7	1.2	5,533
Dist. Serv.	214	25.0	1.7	1.2	5,533
Post	75	20.2	1.7	1.2	5,533
Performance	75	20.2	1.7	1.2	5,533
Post	75	20.2	1.7	1.2	5,533
City Mail - A	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - B	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - C	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - D	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - E	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - F	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - G	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - H	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - I	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - J	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - K	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - L	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - M	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - N	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - O	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - P	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - Q	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - R	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - S	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - T	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - U	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - V	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - W	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - X	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - Y	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - Z	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AR	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AS	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AT	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - AZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BR	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BS	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BT	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - BZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CR	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CS	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CT	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - CZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DR	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DS	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DT	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - DZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - ED	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - ER	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - ES	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - ET	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - EZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FR	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FS	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FT	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - FZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GL	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GM	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GN	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GO	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GP	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GQ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GR	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GS	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GT	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GU	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GV	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GW	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GX	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GY	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - GZ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HA	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HB	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HC	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HD	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HE	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HF	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HG	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HH	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HI	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HJ	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail - HK	15	17.2	1.0	4.7	2,035
City Mail					

INSURANCE

Insurance I.C.T.I.	490	20.0	36.0	8.5	1.9	187.000
Fire	220	10.0	18.0	4.5	1.0	93.000
Life	130	6.0	10.0	2.5	0.5	47.000
Marine	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
Auto	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
Health	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
Accident	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
General	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
Accident	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
General	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
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Accident	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.000
General	100	5.0	8.0	2.0	0.4	37.00

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]

Oil

Oil	36	6.0	16.8	0.6	17.8	2,640
Sh-Bornes	106	24.6	60.0	1.0	3.8	0.855
Sh-Petroleum	285	20.3	20.0	1.3	3.5	224.102
Sh-Dil	393	20.1	16.2	1.4	4.0	537.066
Sh-Con. Gas	442	23.5	16.0	1.3	3.3	745.389
Sh-Switch	516	10.6	26.2	1.9	4.6	260.507
Sh-Trig & Trug	549	12.6	59.0	1.8	4.2	1922.126
Sh-Canadian	562	22.4	18.0	1.8	2.8	16.306
Sh-Other	844	12.0				

PROPERTY[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Company	Dividend
Management Agency and	10
Nash	10
White-Drummond	10
Britannic	10
Equity and Law	10
Lehigh & General	10
London & General	10
Fear	10
Prudential	10
Reliance B	10

RACI

Down 'Precis

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Ramsey leaves Spurs with no options

Sir Alf Ramsey requires selected players to report next Sunday to prepare for the key European Championship match against Switzerland on Wednesday, November 10, at Wembley. It is not his concern that clubs want their players for replays in the Football League Cup competition two days before the international, although he is keenly aware of this.

It is a ludicrous situation whereby replays in a purely domestic competition can hamper England's prospects of gaining a place in the quarter-finals of the European Championship—the second most important international event in the calendar and which, like the World Cup, takes place every fourth year.

The conflict of priorities between club and country has been of long standing. Situations such as the present one however are not helped by remarks attributed to Len Shipman, president of the Football League, that the League's first duty was to the clubs. Shipman is vice-president of the Football Association and chairman of their international committee.

Sir Alf Ramsey, who is expected to name his men tomorrow, has the right to players he selects for the country. The FA now, in any case, have to pay clubs for their services. It is one of the FA's duties to ensure that Sir Alf's thoughts are not distracted by the international, although he is keenly aware of this.

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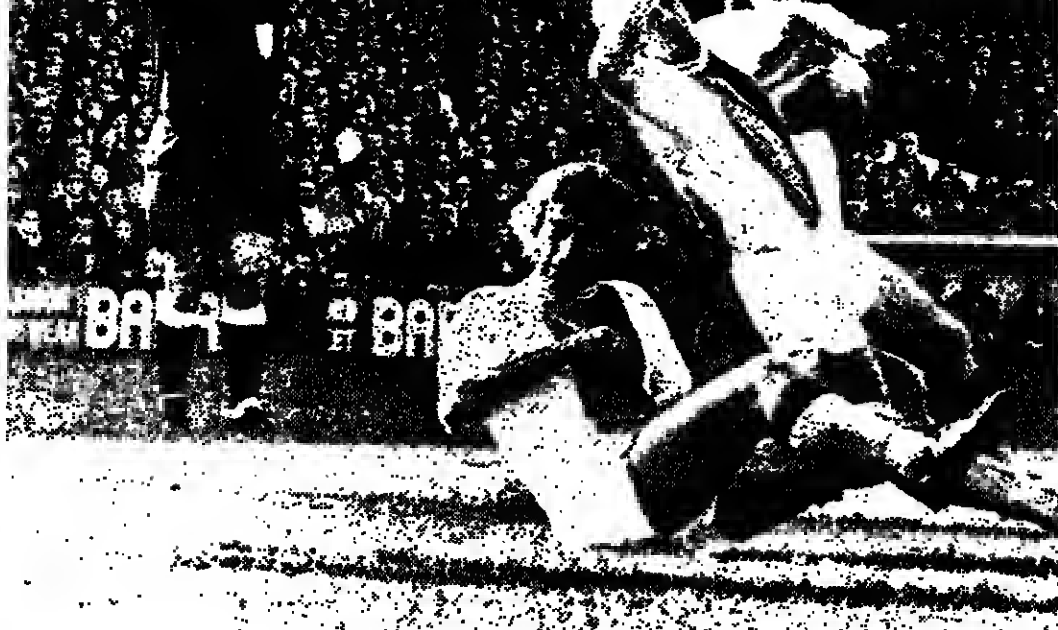
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Albert Barham: Crystal Palace 0, West Ham United 3

West Ham's pattern too complex for Palace

By ALBERT BARHAM: Crystal Palace 0, West Ham United 3

There is something most satisfying in having the courage of one's convictions. Down through the years West Ham have suffered more than their fair share of slings and arrows as they persevered with their style of football. On Saturday the victory over Crystal Palace was another good away result, following as it did the League Cup defeat of Leeds United.

The match, which drew 41,000 to Selhurst Park, was much as promised—a basic lesson in tactics to the young players of Crystal Palace, for whom the occasion was a baptism of fire. The match was a tactical masterclass, with West Ham's complex pattern of play being too much for the young Palace side.

Leicester pause for thought

By DAVID LACEY: Leicester 1, Chelsea 1

For clubs who between them have spent more than £500,000 in transfer fees this season, Leicester City and Chelsea were entitled to expect more reward for their efforts than was the case at Filbert Street on Saturday.

For 30 minutes of a game which had many interesting intricacies, the two teams played a cautious, defensive game. Leicester's attack was hampered by Chelsea's solid defence, while Chelsea's attack was hampered by Leicester's solid defence.

Forest still hopeful

By PAUL FITZPATRICK: Nottingham Forest 0, Derby 2

Not since 1904 have Nottingham Forest been beaten Derby County in a First Division match on their own ground. There was no foreseeable reason, therefore, why they should put an end to that curious record at the City Ground on Saturday.

Forest gave the worst defensive performance in the Division: the memory of their visit to White Hart Lane last week must still be hanging over the club like a mushroom cloud, and in any case they were meeting a club who confidently believe that they will be leading the league before long.

George flickers briefly in the Arsenal gloom

By JOHN ARLOTT: Arsenal 2, Ipswich 1

A monotonously unimaginative and often petty match produced an unjust result at Highbury on Saturday. Arsenal frequently win and sometimes command by strength, method and efficiency; though they rarely offer high entertainment except through George. In this match they were strong, pedestrian and by no means reliable; while George, like a damp firework, produced no more than a few late puffs, sufficient to hint at the lost entertainment and, at the last, to win the match.

Ipswich, who never fail to muster the extra man in defence, made more mistakes and forced more from Arsenal, and a second front runner, with Jarke, might have given them a win. Villiers, Collard, Robertson and the quick-driving Miller gained a large share of the ball in midfield; but without Wilson he never had the spark of luck he needed to score. Wilson needed to be at his most quick-witted to correct some of the type of mistakes which are his strength and he used it.

Leeds take a yard and gain by the inch

By Paul Wilcox

Leeds United at their best are a team of organization, skill, and inspiration in such degrees that their opponents are to be pitied. They have more than just professionalism which has become synonymous with the name. They have the extra ability to tailor their tactics to their needs at any given time—the exuberant flamboyance of attack in an instant giving way to restrained power and discipline in defence. On Saturday they were at their best.

In individual talent maybe Leeds were only slightly better than Manchester United. But that slightness in advantage over the league leaders was the inch with which they were faster over any given distance: the inch by which their passing was more accurate; the second sooner that thoughts were put into practice. In this class of skill, such fractions are everything.

Their organization stemmed from their defensive dominance; their skills were emphasized by the tactical cooperation of Gray and Giles; and their inspiration, as ever, was Bremner, who delighted throughout with his technical mastery and tactical superiority.

It would be pleasant to be able to continue uninterrupted in such vein, but when Sir Alf Ramsey's tactics were exposed by the referee's loss of control of the match during the period of violence and nastiness in the first half, Leeds' organization was exposed. Leeds' organization was exposed by the referee's loss of control of the match during the period of violence and nastiness in the first half.

O'Connell at his best

By BRIAN CROWTHER

The English Schools' Swimming Championships continue to serve a useful purpose in bringing a good class of competition to swimmers without international experience.

Par performances are normally expected of the established international swimmers, but the championships, staged faithfully at Southampton, Malcolm O'Connell, Britain's leading breaststroke swimmer this season, was in the best form of his career, winning the senior race of 110 yards, setting a British short course record of 1 min. 4.2 sec. for 100 metres, responding to the fast heat time (1 min. 11.8 sec.) of Paul Naisby (Sunderland), Naisby, second in the final in 1 min. 11.8 sec. is an inveterate head-down swimmer, but his strokes were weak until two years ago.

Results and Football League tables

FIRST DIVISION									
Arsenal	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leeds	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manchester United	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Wed	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Utd	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Albion	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Brown	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Thro	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Utd	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheff Albion	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

David Gray sees a championship saved from disaster

A great night for 'the Greatest'

Embassy British Indoor Championships, which seemed to be the great disaster of the lawn tennis year, were saved by their last matches, played in blazing heat.

At the end when the match, the most brilliant produced by Rumania, Rod Laver 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 in what must be the best final of the lawn tennis year.

Two and a half hours, who had ruled Wimbledon for so long, and Nastase swapped superb shots. At first the former world champion held the initiative, but gradually Nastase gained confidence and Laver's command of the contest disappeared.

The great crisis came when he served in the tenth game of the fourth set. There, Nastase, hitting a series of glorious backhands and slabs, did not allow him to win a point and from that moment on he looked as though he would become certain he could upstage Laver's win to the top prize of £2,000. Laver began to tire; his effective and finally, for all his nimble skill, he was outplayed by the death and aggression of the younger man.

The final point was marvellously spectacular. Laver took him far out of court with a volley which seemed certain to win, but Nastase, running furiously and striking out from the forehand, returned it across the court for a winner and stumbled on into a cluster of television cameras at the court side. "The greatest," he called himself afterwards with a grin. He could have played a better match than that but it was a pity that some arrangement could not be found whereby the independent and the professional could continue to work together. Since 1968, when they introduced open tennis, the game has developed a great deal and it is a little sadening to think that this is coming to an end.

Nastase's victory complicates the situation in the Pepsi Grand Prix. Stan Smith seemed assured of the top prize but now Nastase can overtake him if he does well in Stockholm and in the South American Championships, the last tournament in the series. Originally Smith had decided he was going to miss the South American tournament, but now with so much money at stake he is probably going to seek permission from the US Army to make the journey.

The women's final was even closer than the men's. Billie Jean King missed four match points at 5-4 in the second set and then had to save one in her turn at 3-5 in the third before she beat

Francesca Durr 6-1, 5-7, 7-5 to retain the title.

Battrick plays well for Britain at last

From DAVID GRAY: Paris, October 31

At the end of the first day, the match in the first of the King's Cup in Britain and France, the two sides had each succeeded in capturing one set. Gerald Battrick beat Baptiste Chanfreau 3-6, 7-5, and then Patrick Sy had levelled matters by defeating John Paish 6-1.

To reverse singles and a will be played tomorrow (and a match against a French student who is round) will go to the with the stronger nerve. Battrick ought to have the doubles partnership, but he may find the 22-year-old Frenchman a bit of a problem. He is a French champion and the Davis Cup year, difficult to beat. The probably hangs on their

rather severe manner. Last year he played a major part in France's capture of the trophy, playing more consistently than he has ever done in an erratic and slightly disappointing lawn tennis career. He, too, needed a victory today and at the start he had some forced volleys and some elegant backhand returns of service. Battrick scrambled diligently but Chanfreau was altogether the more positive competitor.

The Frenchman won the first set, but then Battrick improved and managed to keep the ball away from that punishing backhand. There was a long game in the second set which Chanfreau won with his tenth game point for 3-5 after 10 deuces. That seemed like a major crisis but Battrick immediately held service to win the set in the next game. In the third set Battrick held a point for 4-0, but then found himself struggling at 4-4. Chanfreau was attacking but in another of his characteristic spells of inconsistency presented the match to the British player. This was Battrick's best performance for Britain to date.

The advantage which he gained did not last long. Paish, making his first appearance for Britain, played an anxious passive match against the slim, dark Frenchman. He won only five points in the first four games and showed no real sign of resistance in the first set. Always French was quicker and more effective. Even when Paish came from 1-3 to 4-1 in the second set, he made certain that the British revival was brief.

Middlesex all-stars far from masterly

By our Correspondent

Oxfordshire 0, Middlesex 1

The top brass of Middlesex—president, secretary, match secretary and a brace of South selectors—came to see Middlesex and their seven international Nats mate Oxfordshire in a Benson and Hedges County Championship tie at Oxford. Oxfordshire's modest quota of three international players was reduced to two when S. G. Maister, the New Zealand international, withdrew in order not to overwork a troublesome knee.

Leading scores

The icily composed Crampton was eight strokes behind, with 277, Hill and Stockton were 280, and Osterhuis and Hayes, who finished with rounds of 68, were one more. Osterhuis was challenging strongly for second place but one hole cost him dearly.

Leading scores

Although Nicklaus would be the first to admit that he was not consistently at his finest his golf was a perfect example of what is possible in the game on a comparatively short course. Granted the tee shot was in play he needed wood twice and medium iron three or four times for the approaches, everything else was a pitching club. Furthermore he had found touch and generally a good command of the green. When this happens most golfers can forget all about first prize.

New Cambridge style baffles Northampton

Barrie Fairall: Cambridge U 26, Northampton 13

Cambridge University conceded a hopeless number of points. Cambridge worked well in the lower half of the first half, but did well enough in the lineout during the first half to share the possession. They won much good ball, and this was used profitably by the backs. Webster's passing from the base of the scrum must have been the envy of the Northampton players.

At the interval Northampton trailed by 9-22. Thereafter they managed a try and even a conversion. The Cambridge players, who had been the envy of the Northampton players, were certainly not starved and Berry, who had been the envy of the Northampton players, was certainly not starved and Berry, who had been the envy of the Northampton players, was certainly not starved.

RUGBY UNION

London Welsh speed shreds Harlequins

By DAVID FROST: Harlequins 3, London Welsh 48

Harlequins lost Wilson with a painful rib injury soon after half-time. Twickenham on Saturday with the score 6-6 from a try by Firth and his conversion by Hiller to two penalty goals by Lawley.

There was an unusual incident in the first half. Jeremy Cooke was penalised in his 25 for an early tackle on Terry Davies. When Kirtson questioned the decision, the referee had a word with Kirtson and ordered the penalty to be taken ten yards nearer the Harlequins' line. The Welsh

quickly took a tapped penalty and ran the ball over the line. But they did so while the referee was still talking to Kirtson, so that the try could be allowed. Instead Llewellyn took the ball back and kicked a penalty goal.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

England are hustled by lively Welsh

By NANCY TOMKINS

England U-23 0, Wales U-23 0

The goalless draw between the under-23 teams of Wales and England was not the colourless event the score suggests, and more control in front of goal was shown by the Welsh. The game was a hard fought affair, with both sides showing a high level of skill and determination.

Steel's part

Steel, who gathered 14 of his side's points, opened the Cambridge side's attack with a perfectly executed dropped goal. He next converted a penalty goal and then converted a further try by Phillips. Moffat replied with a penalty goal for Northampton before Howard and Beazley scored further tries for Cambridge, one of which Steele converted. Just on the interval Oldham redressed some of his poor defensive play with a try and then it was Morris's turn for Northampton. The afternoon was a hard fought affair, with both sides showing a high level of skill and determination.

Coventry's lyrical mood

By JOHN RODDA

Blackheath 16, Coventry 37

period they lost any hope of holding on through two mistakes by Neville. Ironically one of their hardest workers, who twice lost control of the ball on the fringes of the scrum, that sort of situation is a rare sight for Coventry.

Artistry at the last

By MICHAEL McNAY: London Irish 17, London Scottish 22

Two elegant left-foot drop goals under pressure and from unlikely positions by Gordon Connell, the artist among artists, preserved the margin for a Scottish victory at Sunbury. And quite rightly too, for London Scottish played like an imaginative side having a bad day where London Irish were, well, London Irish.

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London nip in by half a point

By PHILIP HAYS

By a margin of half a point, a narrowest possible, London University won the final of the national Team Championships yesterday on Derwent Reservoir near Newcastle. They beat St. Kirby, winners of the annual championship series, 10 years ago. The University players were Nick Martin, the spin, Peter Claydon, and Ian Curran, all members of the British Universities team at visited the USA this summer. Martin led from start to finish in both legs of the final.

First point for Croydon

Croydon gained their first point of the season when they beat Oxford University 1-0.

Fixtures

Southern League: Premier Division, Bath v. Reading (3.30); Division One, Exeter v. Plymouth (3.30).

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CYCLING

Munich guide lines

By GEOFFREY NICHOLSON

The British Cycling Federation have taken to heart their follies and failures in the World Championships last summer, and yesterday announced plans to avoid a repetition at the Olympic Games.

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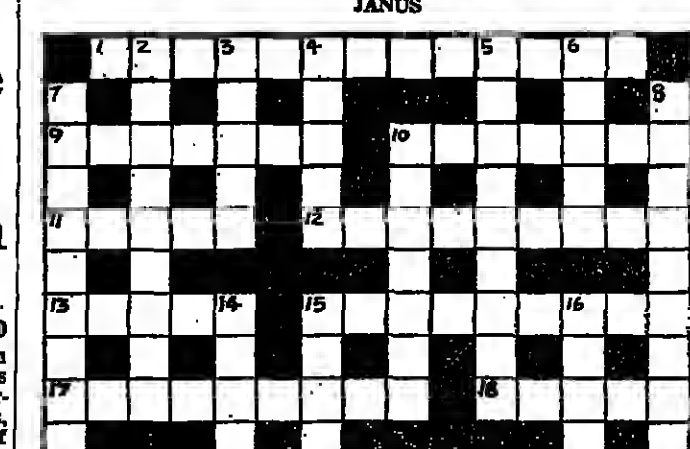
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GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,074

JANUS



ACROSS

- A group but not a gathering (7)
- Ready to put on the stage (7)
- Screening by a welfare body (7)
- Paying them may set one right back (5)
- Spelling contest to find sermon-opening in horse (5-4)
- Some bath robes seen on the heat (5)
- Observing exact rule for cramp (9)
- Irish county guards opposed to rising? (9)
- Didn't waste any time to get across in the red (8)
- A tide came only to be carelessly wasted (9)

DOWN

- Downfall through being too strong in the field (9)
- About one point less on deposit (5)
- Score—but not over the church (5)
- How the emulous like to go (3, 6)
- A run on a special edition, perhaps (5)
- Lively response from the outboard (3, 5)
- Keen fan collects a "trad" (4, 7)
- Horse, often pulled (7)
- Does the Archer's farmhouse have one? (3-4)
- He is careful to take the strong in the field (7)
- Cognition of means of preserving privacy (9)
- Confound with a blow (3)
- Least measure for one's hair, perhaps (8)
- The man to follow with zest (5)

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,073

ACROSS: 1. GROUP (7); 2. READY (7); 3. SCREENING (7); 4. PAYING (5); 5. SPELLING (5-4); 6. BATH (5); 7. OBSERVING (9); 8. DIDN'T (9); 9. TIDE (8); 10. WASTED (9).
DOWN: 1. DOWNFALL (9); 2. ABOUT (5); 3. SCORE (5); 4. HOW (3, 6); 5. RUN (5); 6. LIVELY (3, 5); 7. KEEN (4, 7); 8. HORSE (7); 9. DOES (3-4); 10. HE (7); 11. COGNITION (9); 12. CONFOUND (3); 13. LEAST (8); 14. THE (5).

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 16

